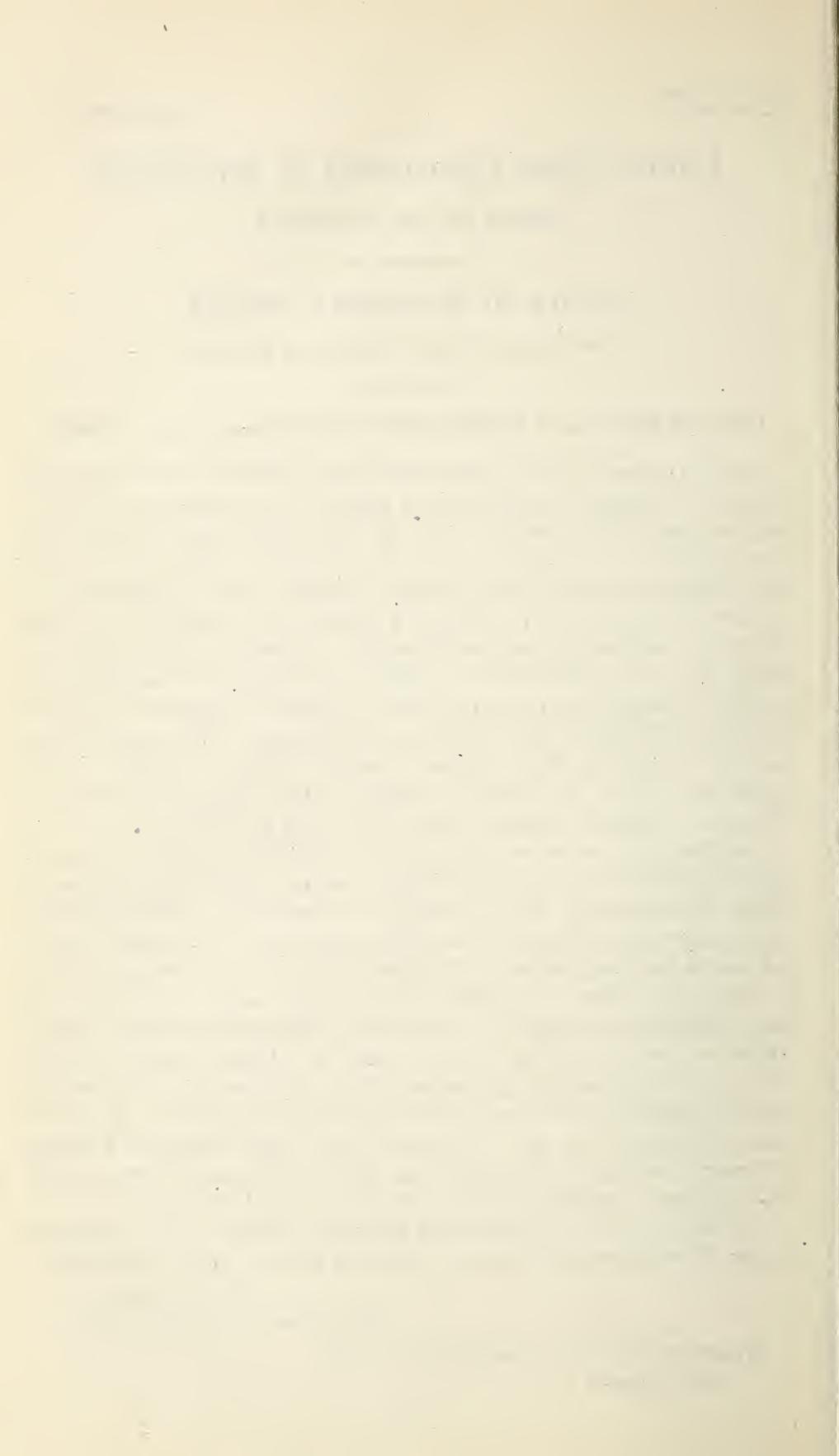


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2113.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

On December 7, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against E. H. Hayden, Abels, Md., alleging that said defendant, on September 9, 1910, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of oysters in shell which were adulterated. The product bore no label.

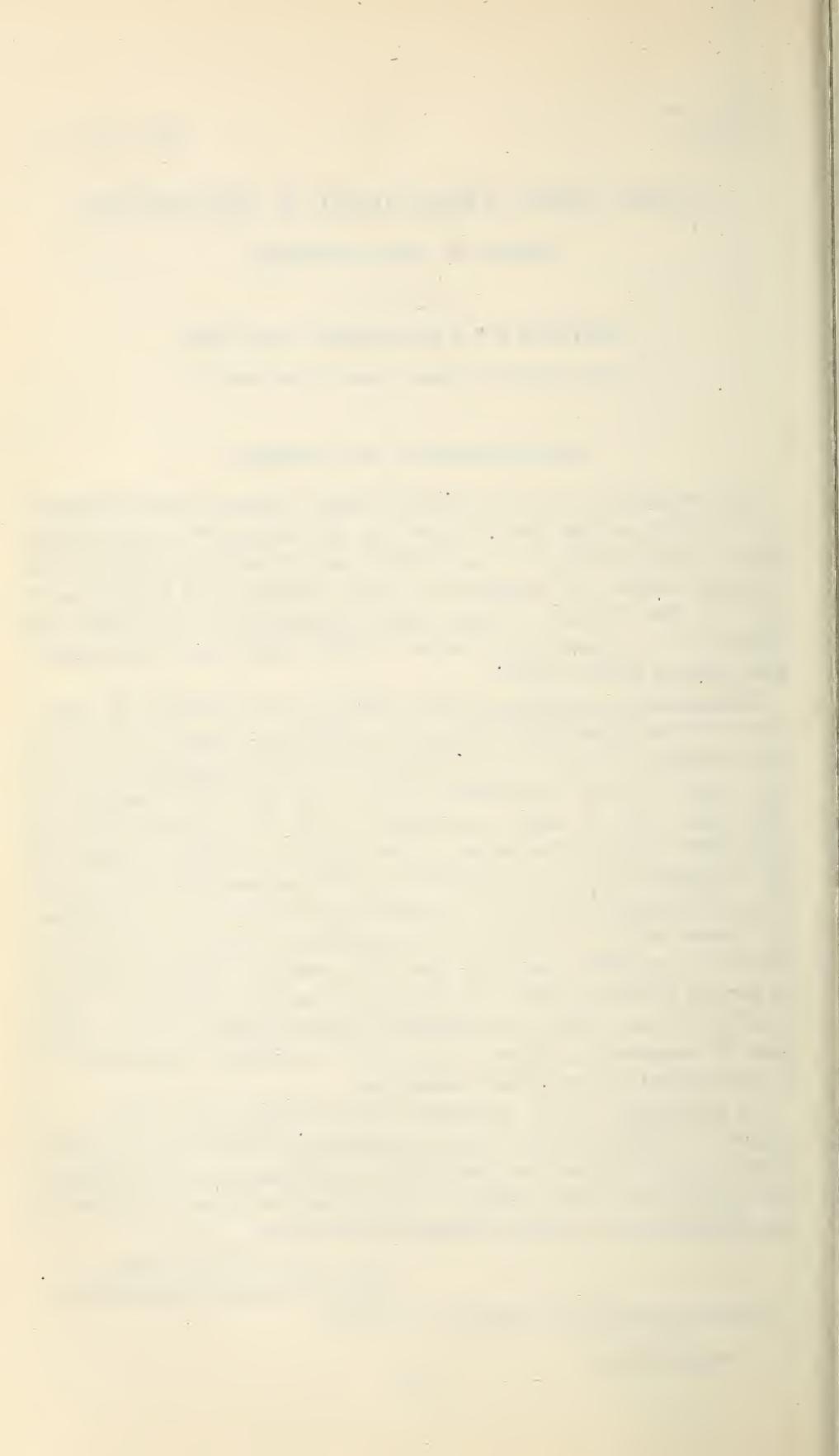
Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: The composite sample showed the presence of 530,000 organisms on plain agar after 3 days' incubation at 25° C.; 430,000 organisms on plain agar after 3 days' incubation at 37° C.; 100 gas-producing organisms in bile fermentation tubes at 37° C. Fifteen oysters out of 15 showed gas in 1 cc quantities in bile fermentation tubes after 3 days' incubation at 37° C.; 14 oysters out of 15 in 0.1 cc quantities; 12 oysters out of 15 in 0.01 cc quantities; 6 oysters out of 15 in 0.001 cc quantities, showing that the product consists wholly or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed animal substance. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On December 7, 1911, defendant entered a plea of not guilty. On January 6, 1912, a plea to the jurisdiction of the court was filed, argued, and overruled, and defendant was released on \$15 collateral. On July 25, 1912, the defendant having failed to appear to answer to the information, the said collateral was forfeited.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1912.





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2114.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF STOCK FEED.

On June 13, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Southern Fibre Co., a corporation, Portsmouth, Va., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 2, 1910, from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina of a quantity of stock feed which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "100 lbs Royal Feed. Manufactured by Southern Fibre Company, Portsmouth, Va. Guaranteed analysis:—Protein 22, Fat 4, Fiber 22, Carbohydrates 52. Ingredients Cotton Seed Meal, Cotton Seed Hulls."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 8.30 per cent; ether extract, 3.62 per cent; protein, 20.27 per cent; crude fiber, 25.17 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label thereof contained the false and misleading statements that the article contained 22 per cent protein, 4 per cent of fat, and 22 per cent of fiber, when, in truth and in fact, it contained only 20.27 per cent of protein, 3.62 per cent of fat, while of fiber it contained 25.17 per cent.

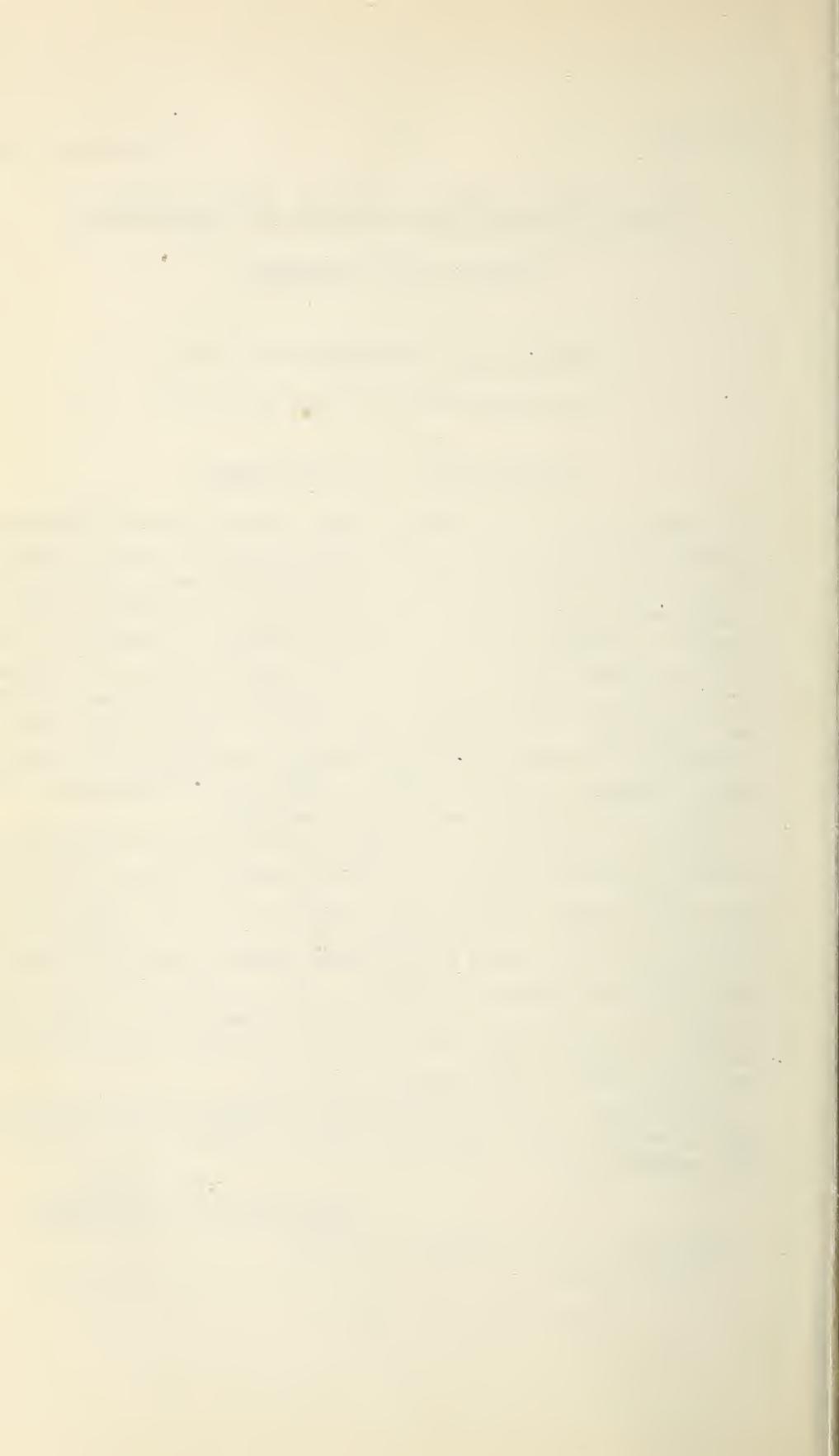
On November 9, 1911, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20, without costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1912.

71575°—No. 2114—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2115.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE.

On January 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against L. G. Spencer, doing business as the Thompson Phosphate Co., Palos Park, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 17, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado of a quantity of Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Arsenic, as As_2O_3 , parts per million, 100. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, to wit, arsenic, in quantities of 5 milligrams per 100 cc of the product, and that the said arsenic was not used to preserve the product in any manner and the directions for its removal were not printed on the cover or the labels on the containers.

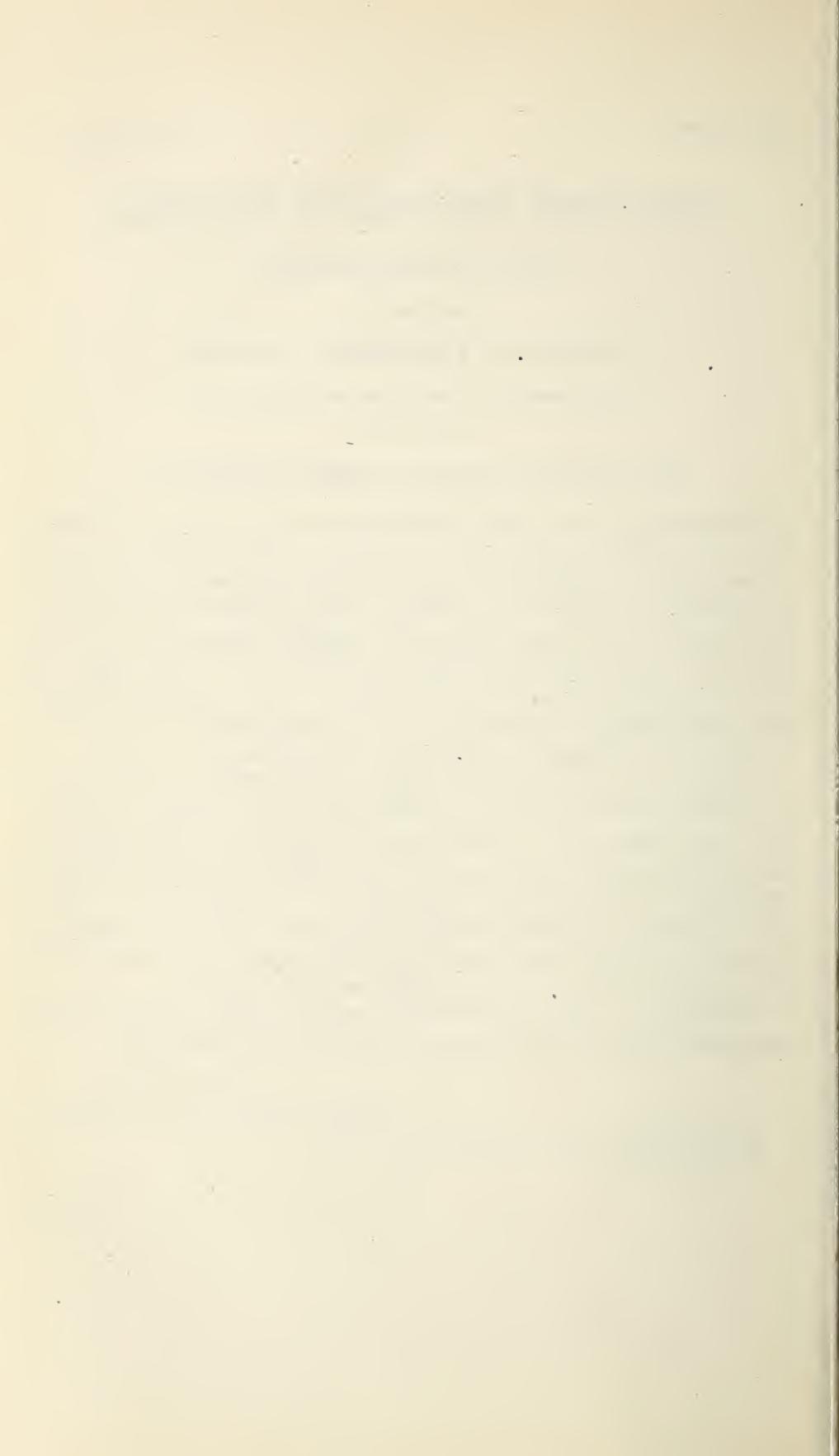
On October 4, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1912.

71575°—No. 2115—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2116.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PEPPERMINT EXTRACT.

On January 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Moses R. Stern, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 14, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Texas, of a quantity of peppermint extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extract Peppermint Guaranty Legend. Serial No. 2386."

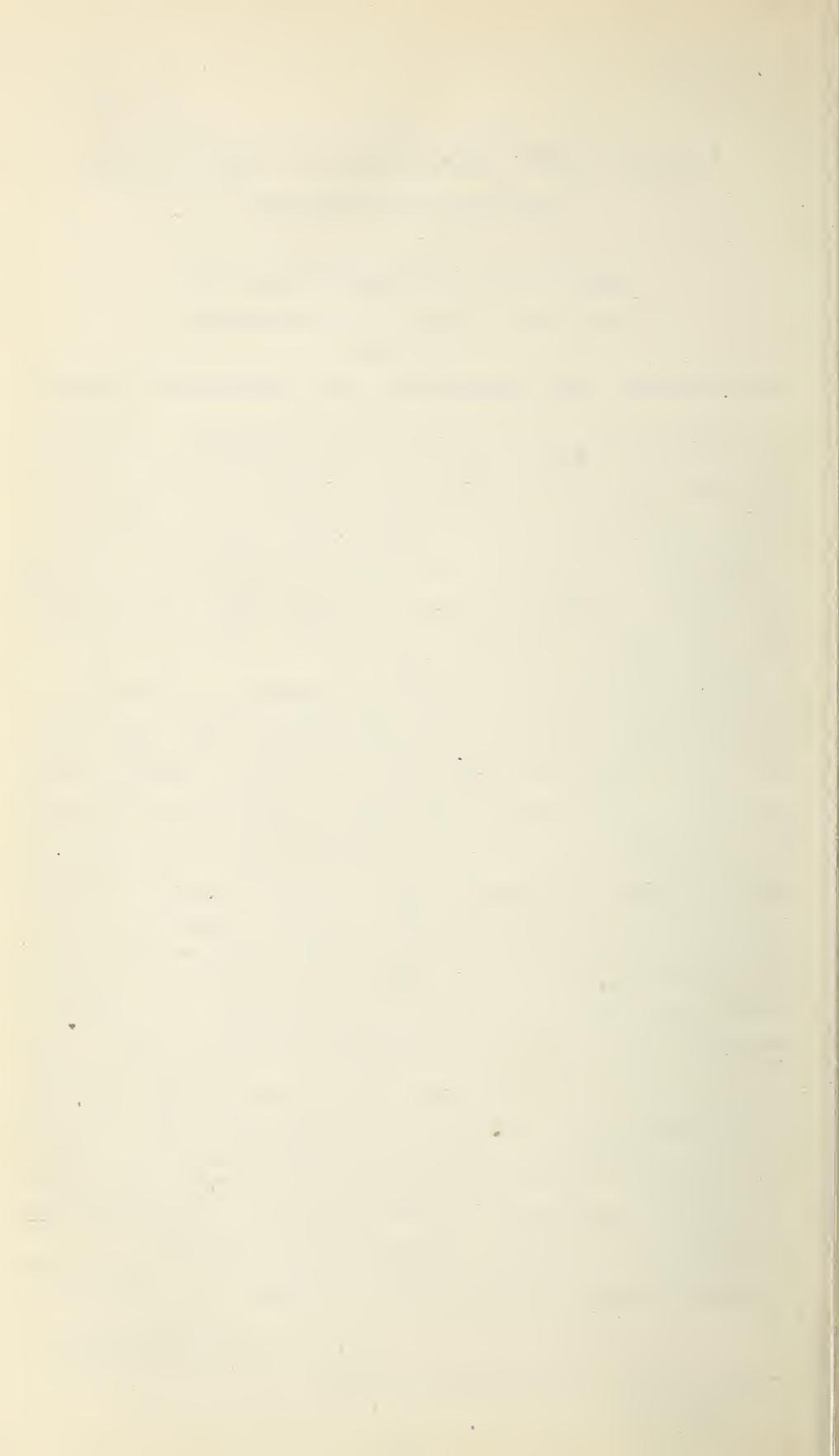
Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, per cent by volume, 35.14; peppermint oil, less than 0.2 per cent; solids, grams per 100 cc, 0.736; ash, grams per 100 cc, 0.007; specific gravity, $15.6^{\circ}/15.6^{\circ}$, 0.9618; colored with saffron. Adulteration of the product was alleged for the reason that dilute alcohol had been mixed and packed with it in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that dilute alcohol had been substituted in part for the genuine extract of peppermint. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label set forth above, regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading and the product was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label would indicate that the product was an extract of peppermint of such strength and quality that it would contain approximately 3 per cent by volume of oil of peppermint, such being the general understanding by the trade and public of the term "extract of peppermint," whereas in truth and in fact it consisted of a mixture of extract of peppermint and dilute alcohol and contained less than two-tenths of 1 per cent by volume of oil of peppermint.

On October 21, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1912.





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2117.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF DR. PUSHECK'S COLD PUSH TREATMENT NO. 12.

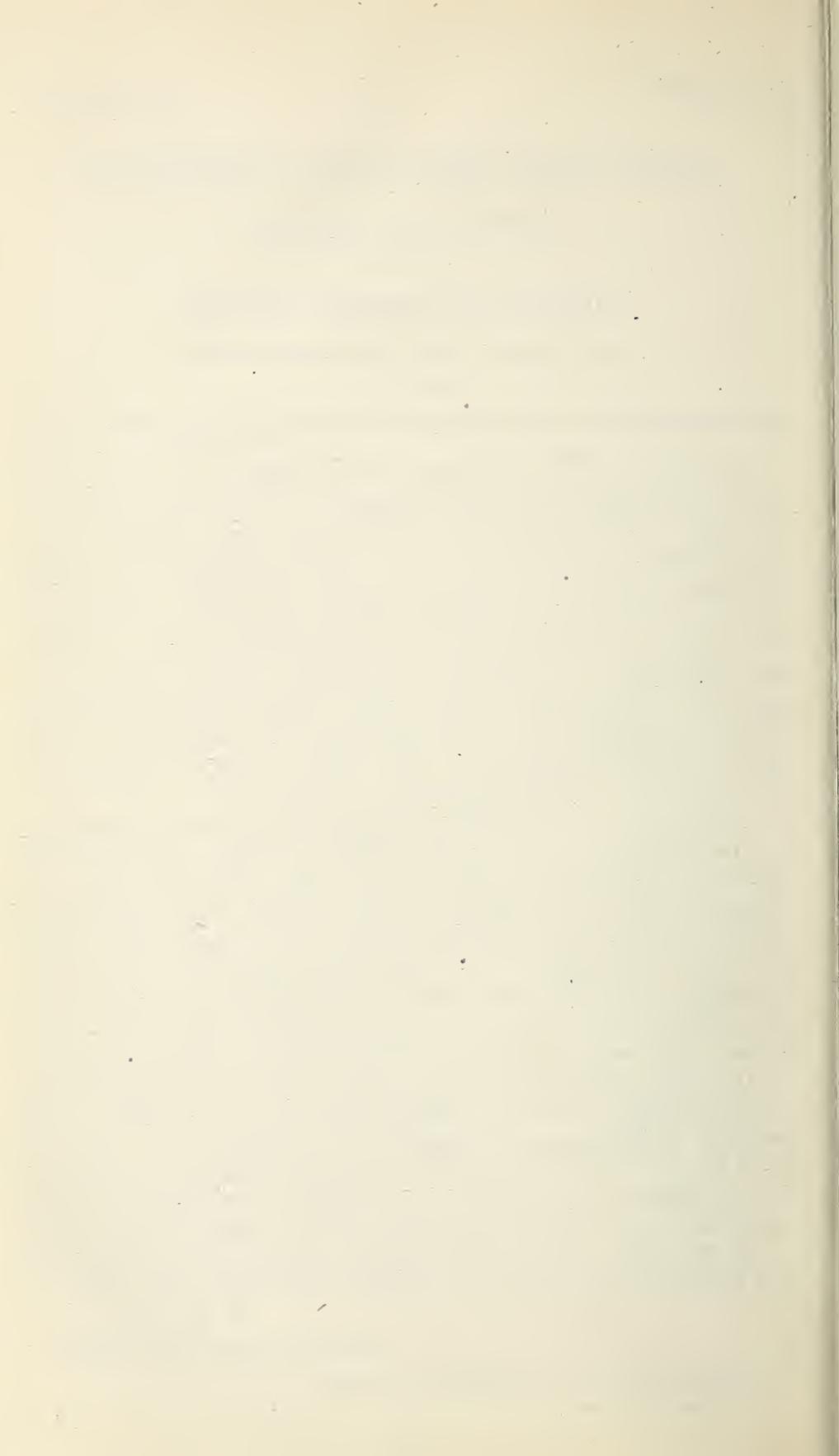
On July 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Dr. Charles A. Pusheck, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 15, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan of a quantity of Dr. Pusheck's Cold Push Treatment No. 12 which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Dr. Pusheck's Treatment No. 12-Cold-Push For all Colds, Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Catarrh, La Grippe, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Irritation. For all Fevers and Inflammation, etc. *** Serial No. 1324. Prepared by Dr. C. Pusheck, 192 Washington St., Chicago ***."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: acetanilid (240 grains per apothecaries' ounce), 50.0 per cent; ash, 4.0 per cent. In addition to the above, quinine, starch, camphor, and undetermined matter was present. The above results are on tablets with coating removed. Acetanilid in tablets with the coating 29.77 per cent, or 142 grains per apothecaries' ounce. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product bore the label set forth above, which said statement on the label failed to state the quantity of acetanilid contained therein or the proportion by weight of acetanilid contained therein as compared with the total weight of the product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label failed to state the quantity of acetanilid derivatives contained in the product, or the proportion by weight of acetanilid derivatives contained therein, as compared with the total weight of the product.

On September 28, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2118.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CANDY BANTAMS.

On April 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co., a corporation, Brooklyn N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 1, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of candy bantams which were adulterated. The product was labeled: "A Co M M Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. 144 Bantams 2 for one cent A Co M M Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Guaranteed by Mason, Au & Magenheimer under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 1388."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 100 grams of candy coated with 0.836 gram of shellac varnish, or 0.836 per cent; arsenic, parts of arsenous oxide (As_2O_3) per million of candy, 6.5; rosin, absent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained arsenic, an ingredient deleterious and detrimental to health.

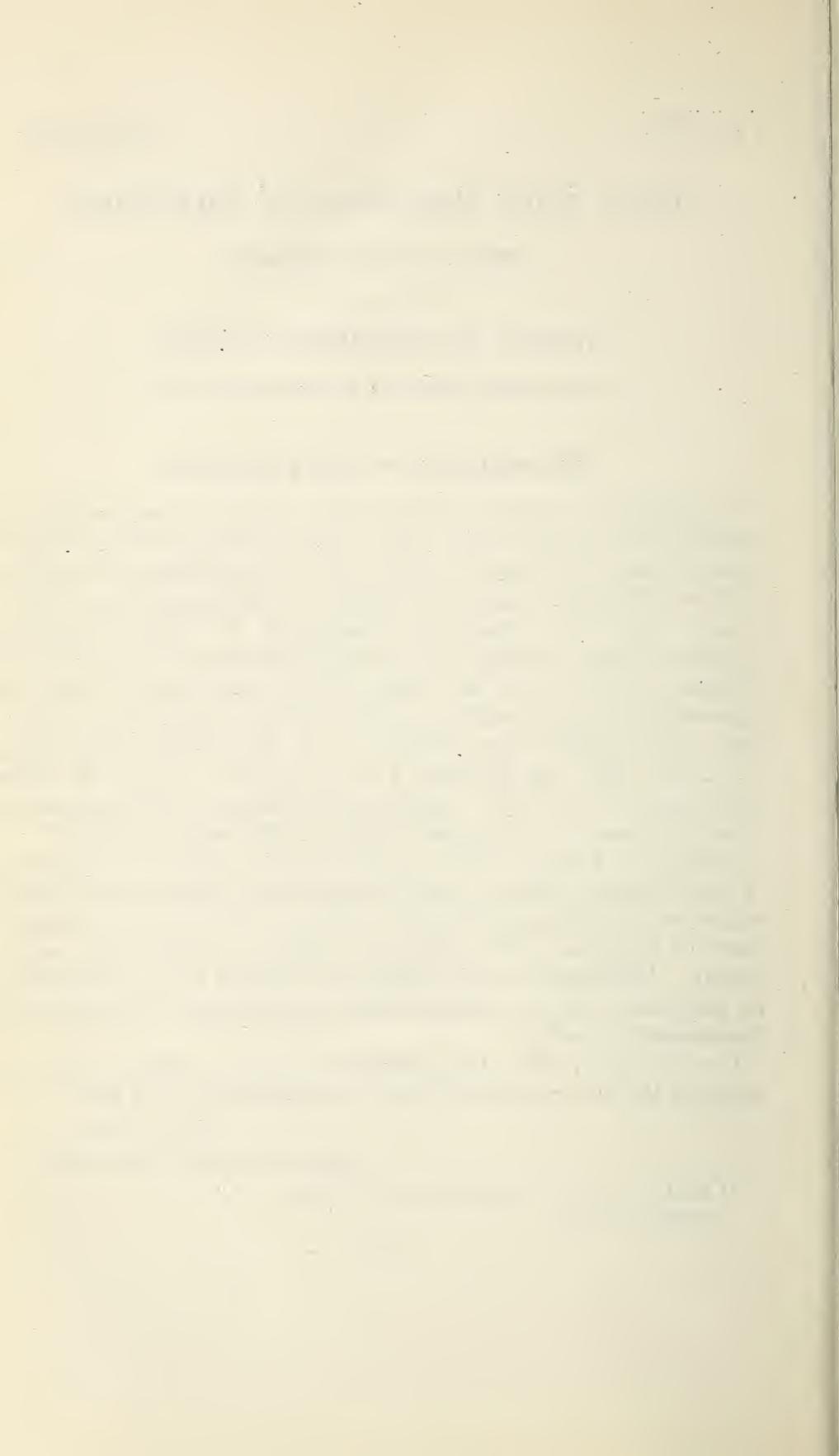
On October 2, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1912.

71576°—No. 2118—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2119.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On May 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Gypsum Canning Co., a corporation, Port Clinton, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 27, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of tomato pulp which was adulterated. The product bore no label, but was invoiced as tomato pulp.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Sample from original cask contained 50,000,000 organisms in one sample and 14,800,000 organisms in another, per cubic centimeter on dextrose agar; 15,000,000 organisms in one sample and 18,000,000 in another, on wort agar, and in the first sample yeast fermentation was present in 1 cubic centimeter quantities. In the sample treated with salycilic acid there were no living organisms in 1 cubic centimeter quantities. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

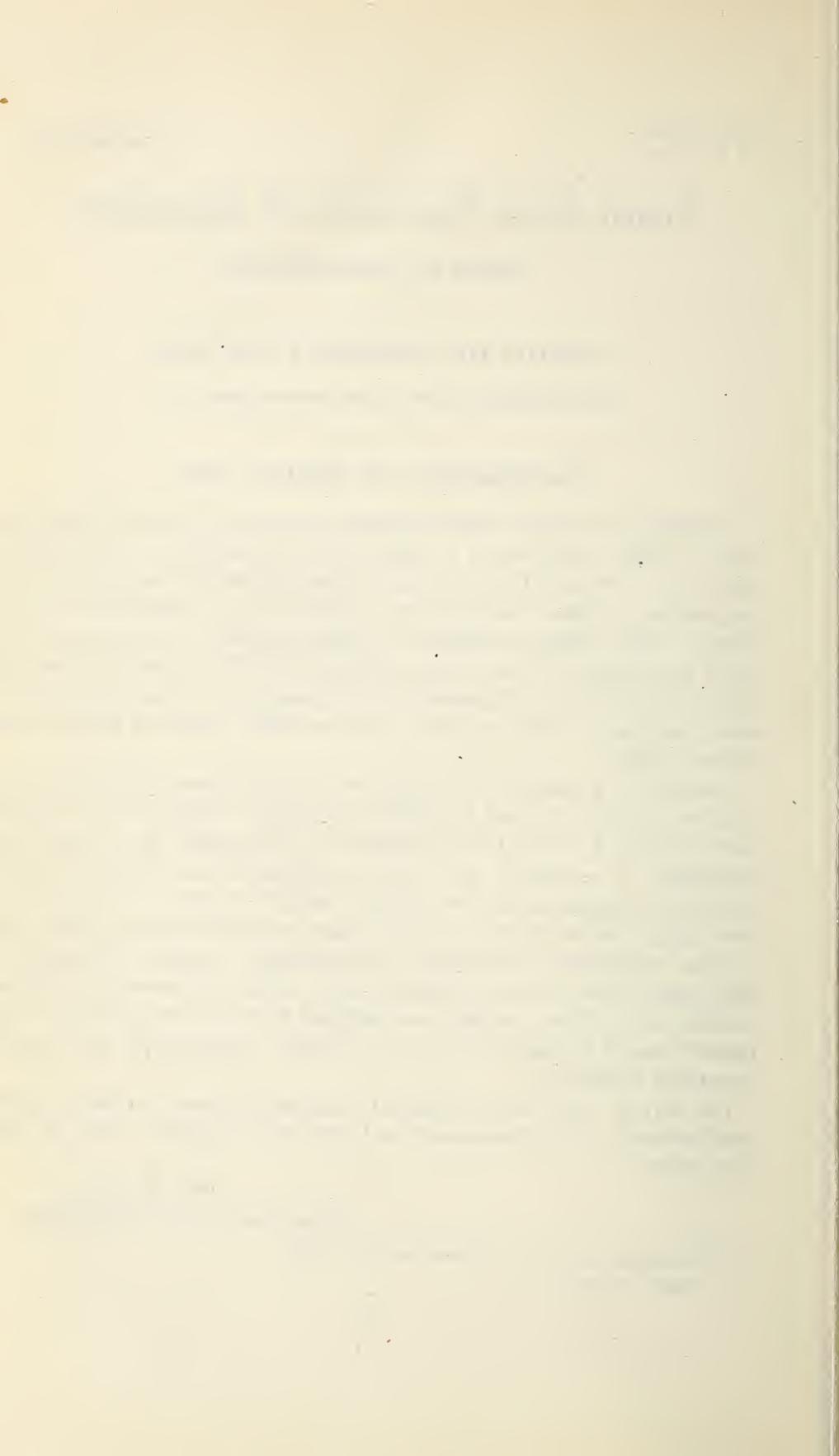
On July 5, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 with costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1912.

71576°—No. 2119—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2120.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On October 21, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 410 five-gallon cans of tomato pulp remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Fowler, Ohio, alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 3, 1911, by the Knightstown Conserve Co., Knightstown, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a vegetable substance which was affected with and showed an abnormal quantity of yeasts and spores, together with bacteria and mold filaments, the presence of which in the product rendered it a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance unfit for food or as an ingredient of food.

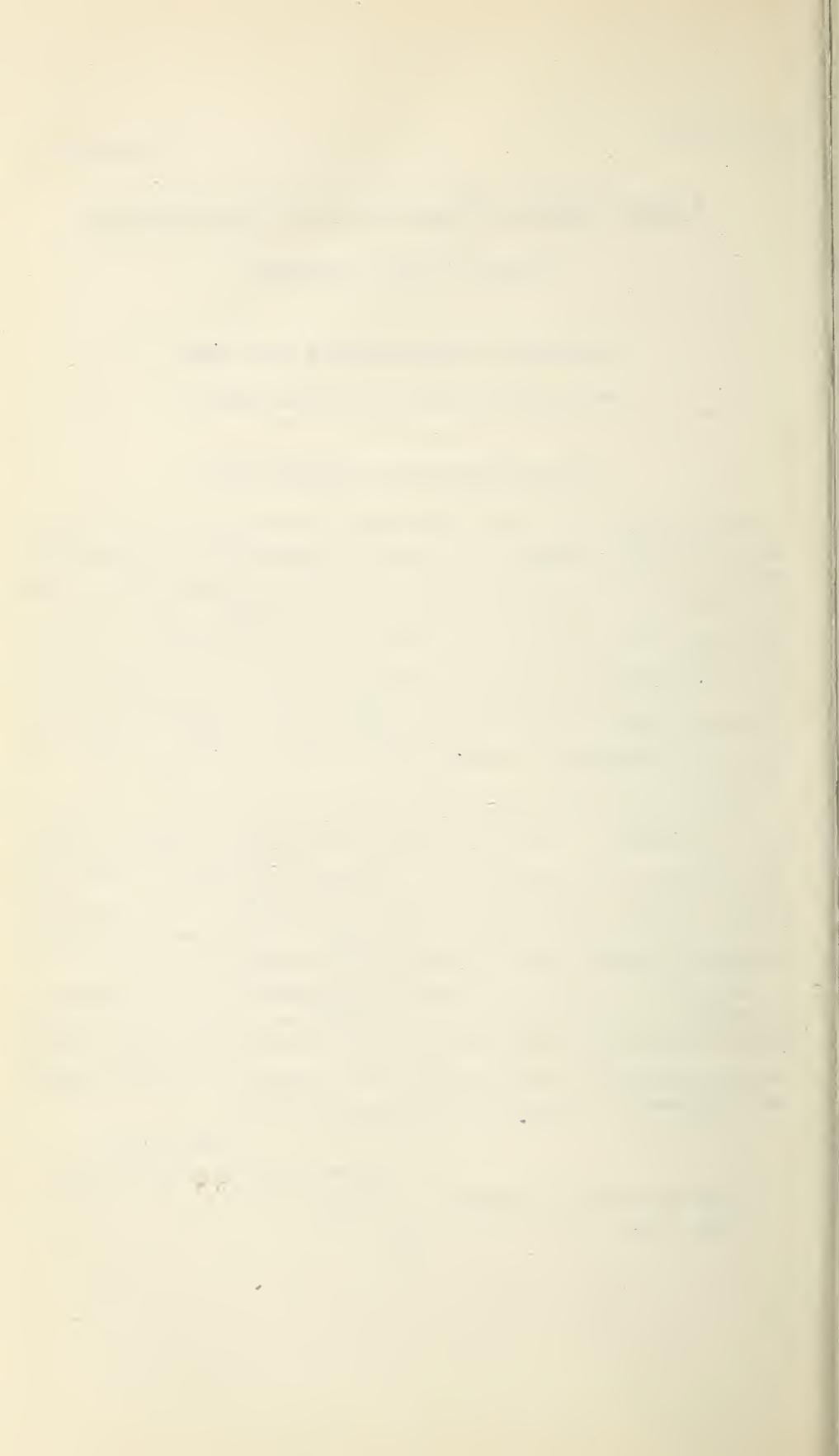
On April 27, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs of the proceedings be taxed against the Knightstown Conserve Co., Knightstown, Ind.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1912.

71576°—No. 2120—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2121.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On April 16, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against the Pompeian Co., a corporation, Washington, D. C., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On February 20, 1911, from the District of Columbia into the State of Georgia of a quantity of olive oil which was misbranded. This product was labeled: "One Pint Pompeian Brand Extra 1 Virgin Lucca Olive Oil."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	First can.	Second can.	Third can.
Measure, pints	0.9573	0.9742	0.9806
Shortage, per cent	4.27	2.58	1.94

(2) On May 4, 1911, from the District of Columbia into the State of Tennessee of a quantity of olive oil which was misbranded. This product was labeled: "One Pint Pompeian Brand Extra 1 Virgin Lucca Olive Oil."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Average per cent shortage on six cans, 2.3.

Misbranding of both shipments of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the labels and statements thereon were false and misleading and the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, because the labels and statements indicated and signified that in each can or package of the product there was contained, by weight and measure, one pint of olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, there was not contained, by weight and by measure, one pint of olive oil in each can or package.

On July 18, 1912, the defendant company withdrew its former plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 16, 1912.*

2121



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2122.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF MOLASSES.

On October 23, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of Cedar Grove Plantation Brand and 25 cases Laurel Grove Plantation Brand New Orleans Molasses remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of E. S. Wakelin, Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 26, 1911, by the Gordon Syrup Co., a corporation, Berkeley, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the Territory of Arizona, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. On March 6, 1912, the cause, by operation of law, was transferred to the District Court of the United States for the District of Arizona. Twenty cases of the product were labeled: "Cedar Grove Plantation brand Fancy Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses compounded with pure corn syrup contains sulphur dioxide guaranteed under serial No. 24389 Gordon Syrup Co., Oakland-San Francisco, Cal.", and 25 cases were labeled: "Laurel Grove Plantation brand Fancy Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses compounded with pure corn syrup contains sulphur dioxide guaranteed under serial No. 24389 Gordon Syrup Co. Oakland-San Francisco, Cal."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the word "molasses" appeared in the labels or brands in large type and in a prominent and conspicuous manner and was therefore calculated to convey the impression that the product was molasses and that the words "compounded with pure corn syrup" appeared in the brands in much smaller type than said word "molasses" and in an inconspicuous and obscure manner, and the labeling or branding of the product was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and so as to offer the contents for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 23, 1912, the said Gordon Syrup Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$350 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 16, 1912.*

2122



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2123.

Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OIL OF ROSEMARY FLOWERS.

On June 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging the sale by said company on October 31, 1910, under a guaranty, of a quantity of oil of rosemary flowers which was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and which said product, without having been changed in any particular, was, on November 3, 1910, shipped by the purchaser thereof from the State of New York into the State of Ohio. The product was labeled: "Oil Rosemary Flowers; Arthur A. Stillwell, New York, 1 lb., Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial Number 1252."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.8968; optical rotation, -0.2°; optical rotation of first 10 per cent fraction, -1.8°; bornyl acetate, 1.84 per cent; borneol, 9.44; soluble in one-half volume of 90 per cent alcohol; soluble in 7 volumes of 80 per cent alcohol. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of rosemary, and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of purchase from said defendant and at the time of the shipment by the purchaser, in that said Pharmacopœia provides as a test for oil of rosemary that its optical rotation shall be dextrogyrate, whereas the optical rotation of the product was laevogyrate, and said Pharmacopœia further provides as a test for oil of rosemary that it should contain not less than 2.5 per cent of bornyl acetate and that it should contain not less than 10 per cent of borneol, whereas, in truth and in

fact, it contained 1.84 per cent of bornyl acetate and 9.44 per cent of borneol.

On October 16, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 17, 1912.*

2123



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2124.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On October 30, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 330 five-gallon cans of tomato pulp remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Fowler, Ohio, alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 3, 1911, by the Knightstown Conserve Co., Knightstown, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a vegetable substance which was affected with and showed an abnormal quantity of yeasts and spores, together with bacteria and mold filaments, the presence of which in the product rendered it a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, unfit for food or as an ingredient of food.

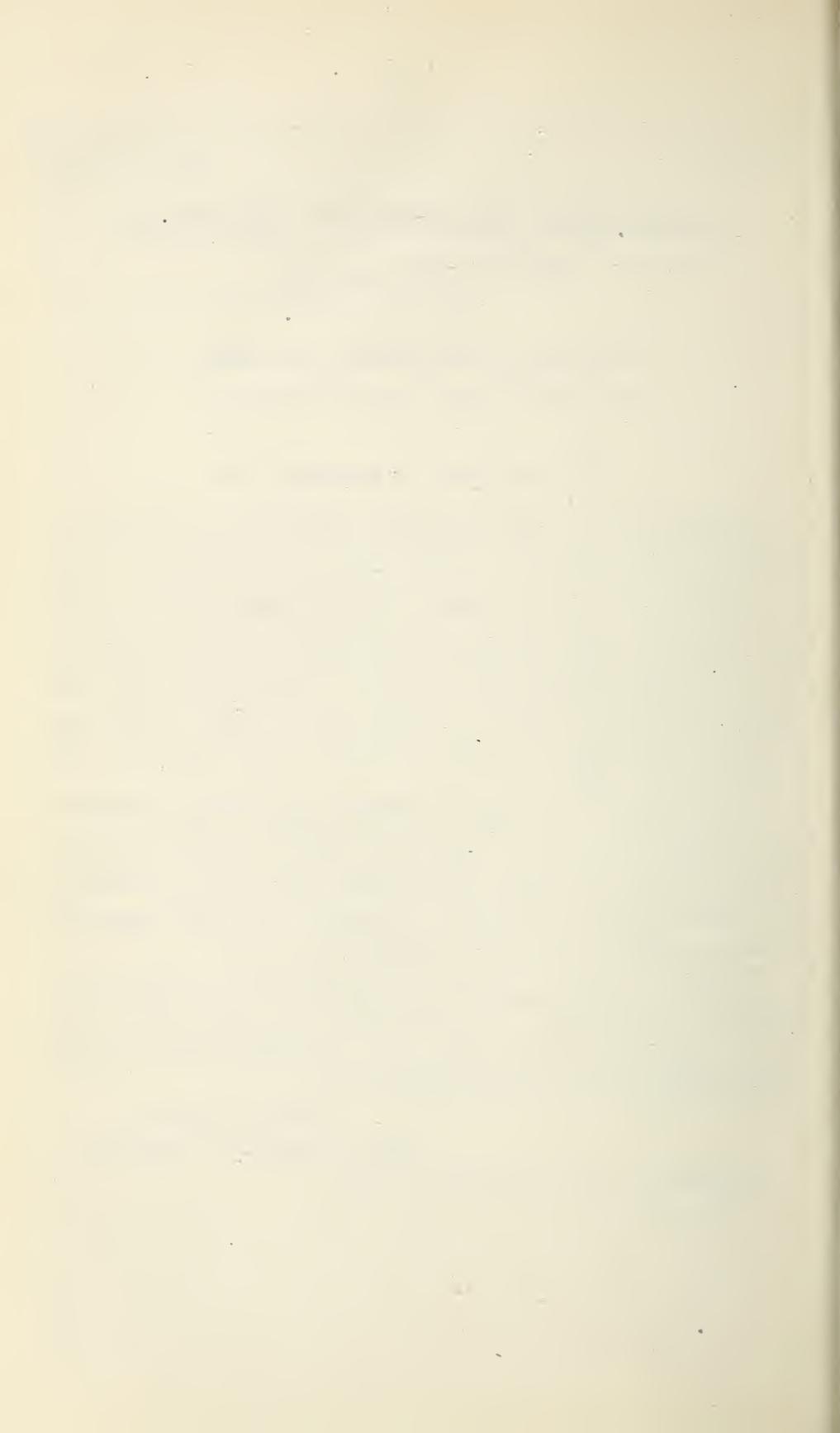
On April 27, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs of the proceedings should be taxed against the said Knightstown Conserve Co.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1912.

71576—No. 2124—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2125.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF WHEAT.

On November 13, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15,000 bushels of wheat remaining unsold and in possession of the Clover Leaf Elevator Co., Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about October 4, 1911, by E. B. Mueller & Co., Port Huron, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it had been thoroughly soaked with water, as a result of which and subsequent treatment in attempt to dry it, and later shipment and packing in elevators, a condition had been produced not natural in grain, which rendered it deleterious and injurious to the health of domestic animals consuming it for food, and for the further reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

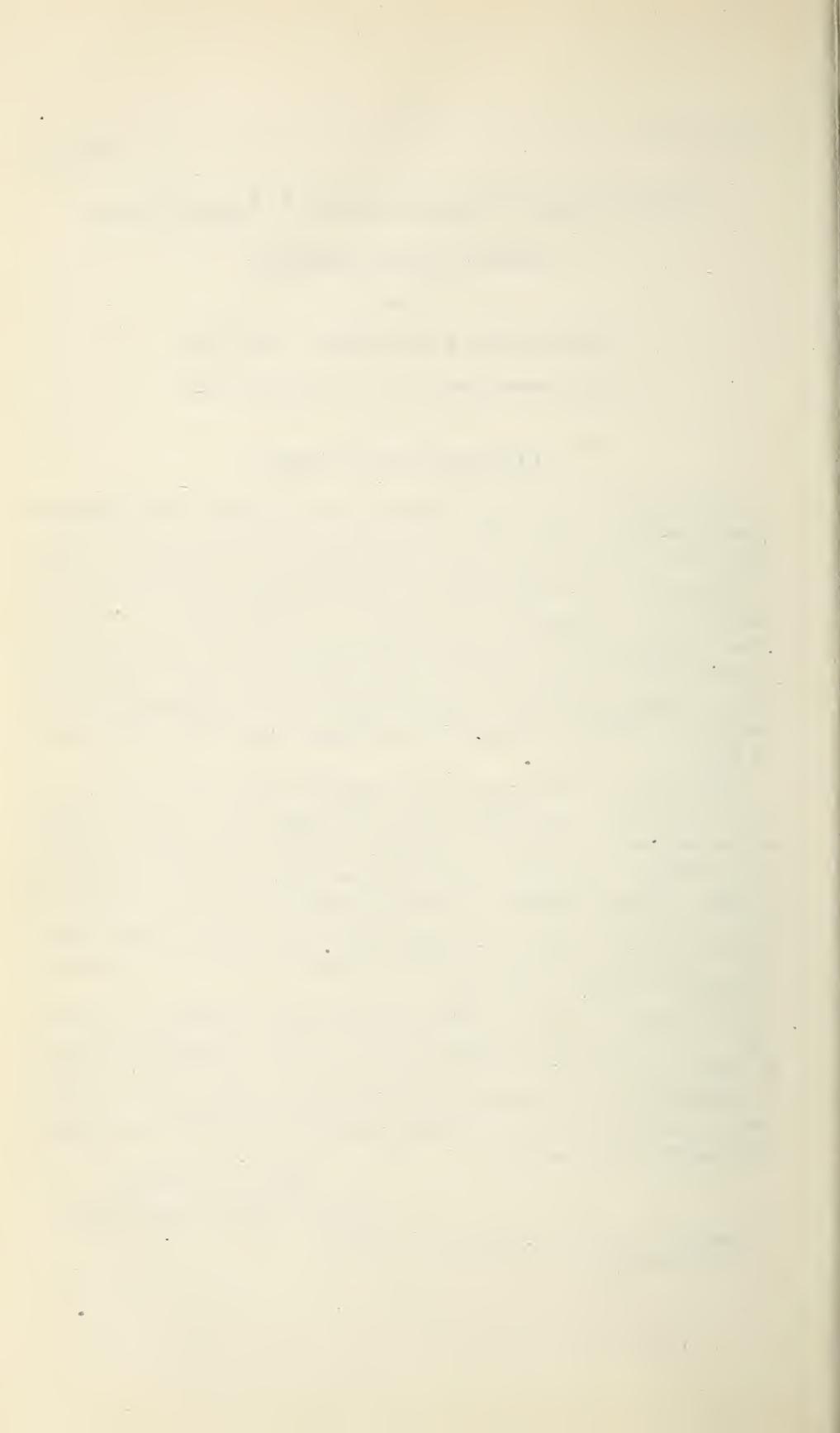
On January 18, 1912, Charles R. Lull and Claudius E. Metzler, claimants, having filed application for an order directing the delivery to them of said product, it was ordered by the court that it should be delivered to said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$2,000 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1912.

71576°—No. 2125—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2126.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF APPLE CHOPS.

On July 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Arthur J. Thompson Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 15, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of apple chops which were adulterated. The product was labeled: "From A. J. Thompson Co., Chicago, Ill. * * * Notify Albert A. Deiser & Co., Des Moines, Iowa."

An analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Sample No. 1 consisted of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance infested with worms and insects, rendering it unfit for human food. Sample No. 2 extremely bad; made of culls or low-grade apples (many skins and cores), and covered with dirt and excreta; some beetles and worms still working. Sample No. 3 filthy, moldy, and contains excreta. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part or in whole of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy animal substance infested with bugs and worms.

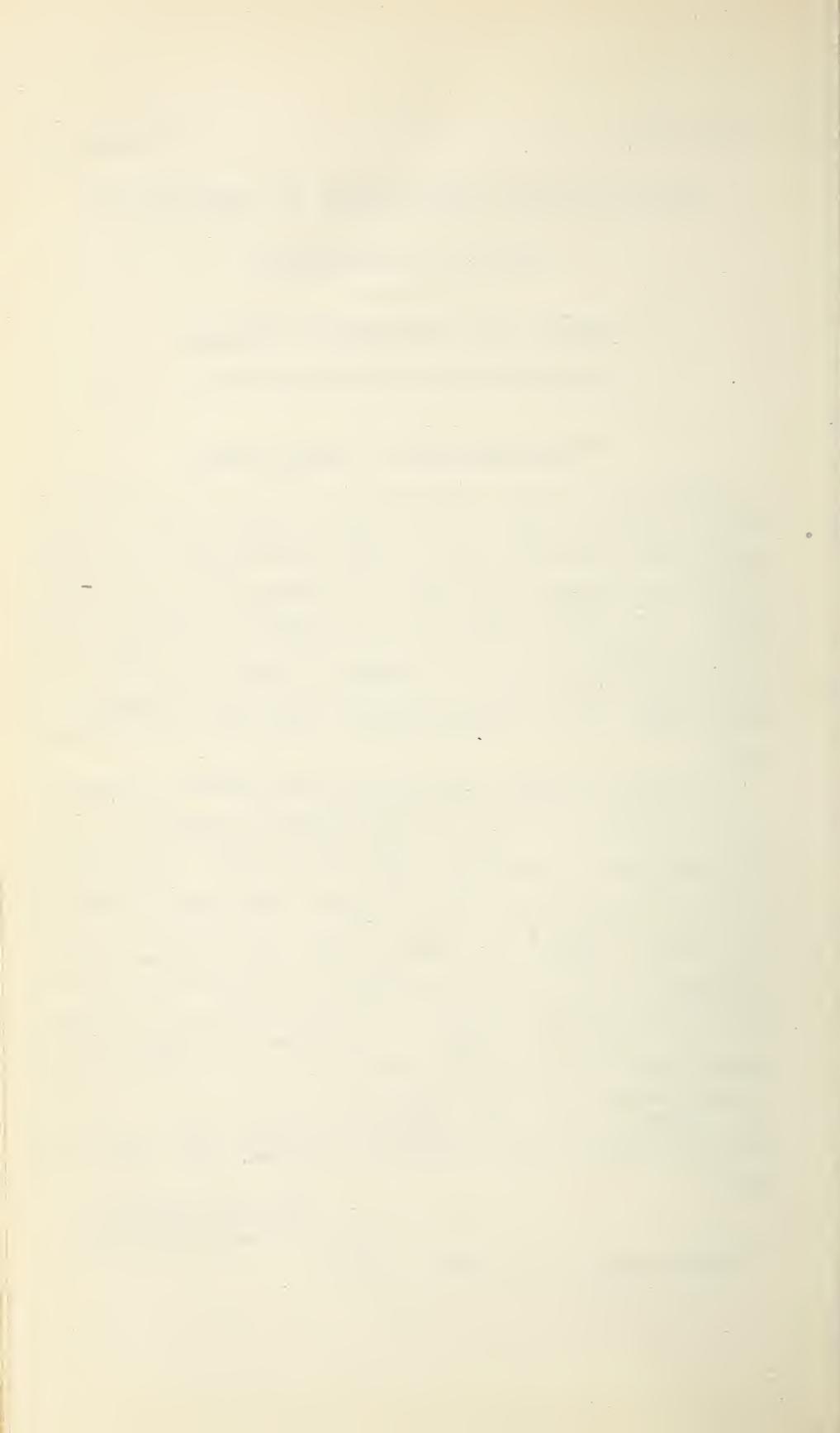
On October 12, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50, with costs.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1912.

71576°—No. 2126—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2127.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO SAUCE.

On September 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Angelo Da Prato, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 3, 1911, of a quantity of tomato sauce which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Pure tomato sauce with sweet basil. Etna Brand Sicila-Italy. Salsa di Pomidoro con Basilico Serial No. 32625."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Mold filaments in 10 per cent of the microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores, 842 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter; bacteria, 300,000,000 per cc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

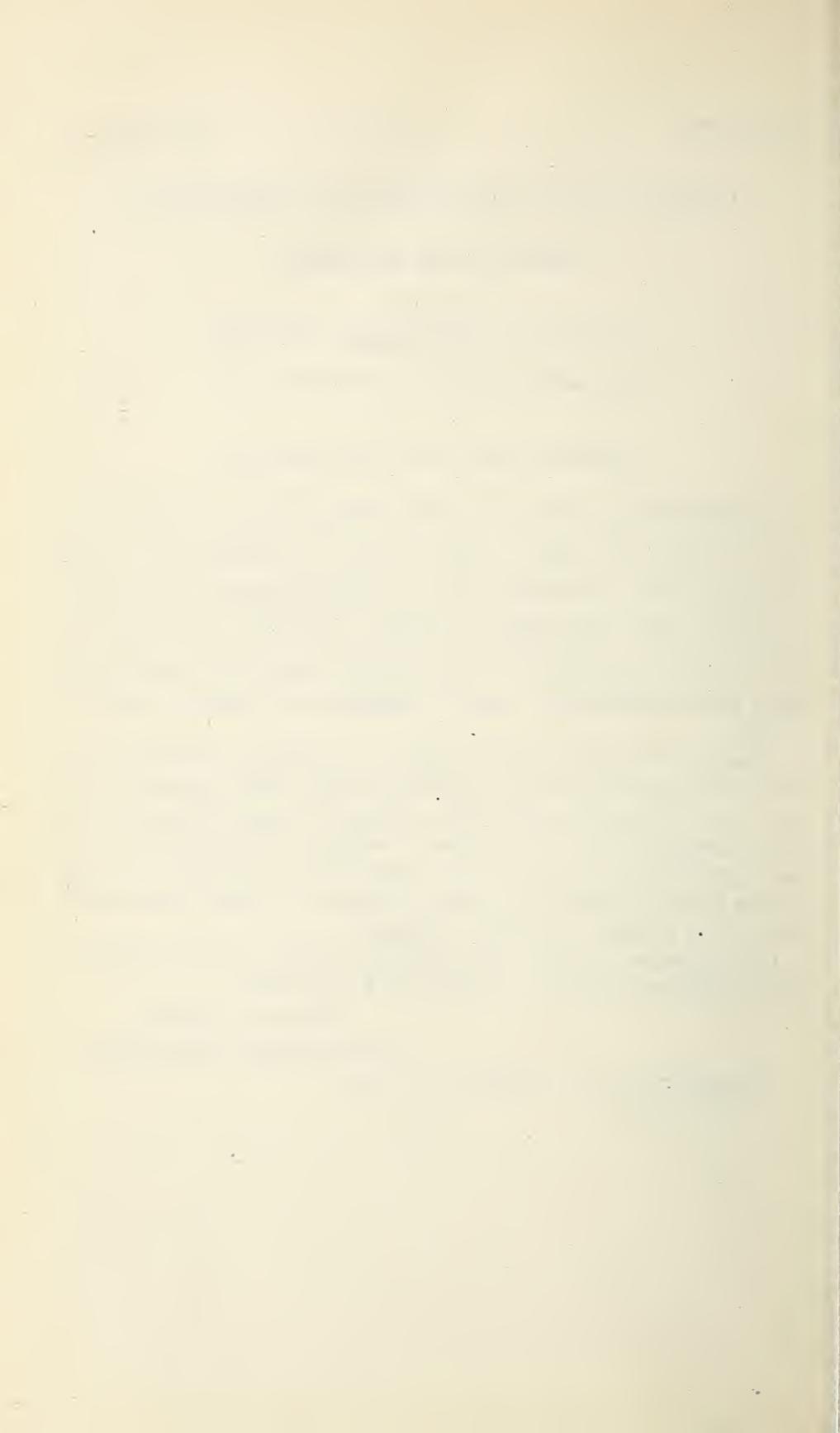
On September 27, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1912.

71576°—No. 2127—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2128.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

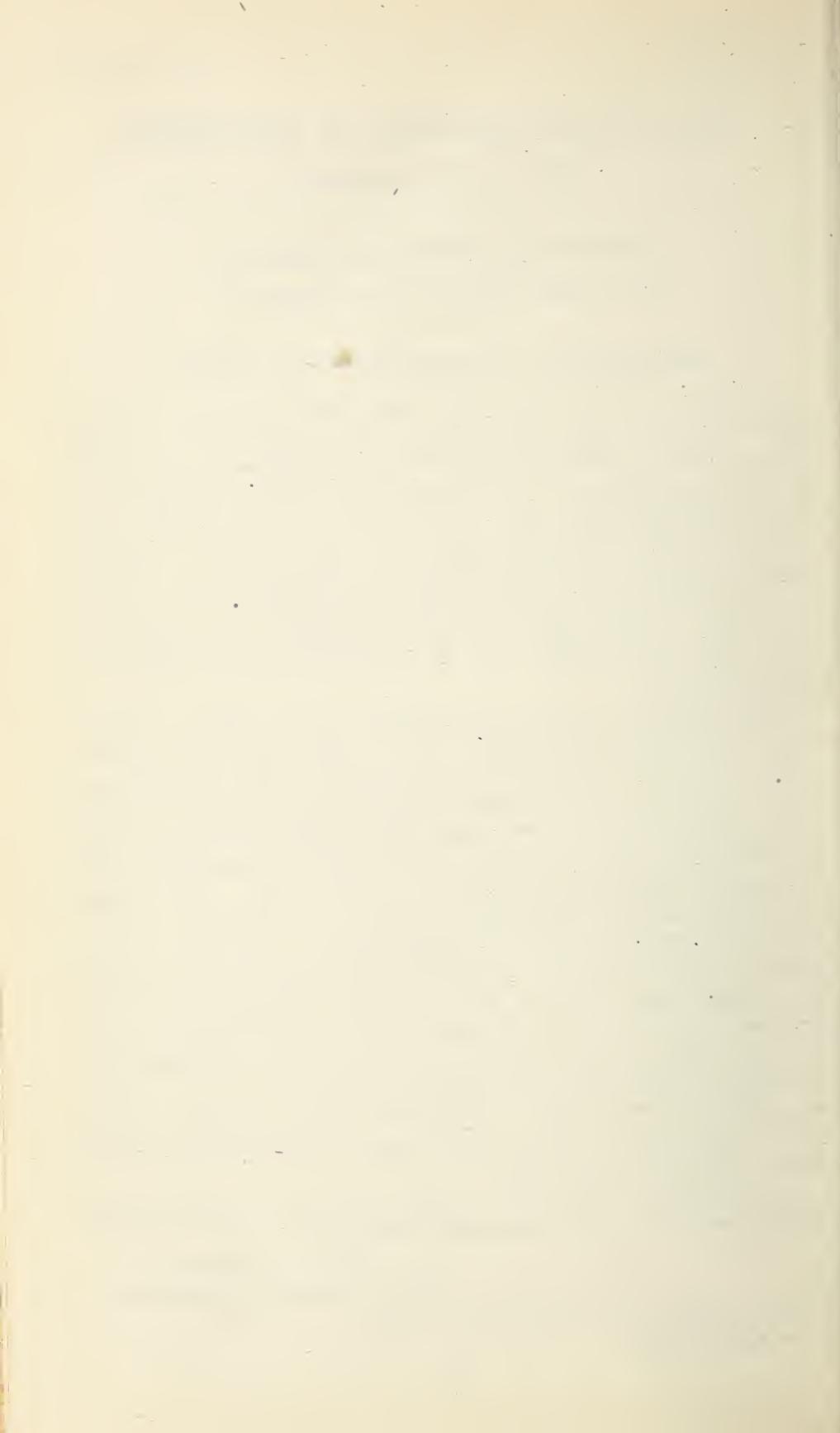
On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Julius Steinwender, Charles Stoffregan, and Christian Arndt, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 23, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Kentucky of a quantity of green coffee which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "H. R. K. 19 Ouerbacker Coffee Co., Louisville, Ky."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be what is known as polished coffee. There is a coating used, sometimes it is talc and soapstone and other times it is a substance containing plumbago. Exactly what coating or polish has been used on this sample can not be stated, but there is no question but that some finish has been applied. This conceals the inferiority of the goods to a slight degree. The product as a whole, however, would appear better to a certain class of trade than an unpolished coffee of the same grade. The fissures on the surface of the coffee beans were filled with a black substance having the characteristics of some form of carbon. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold as green coffee and was coated in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, green coffee, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of coffee coated with a carbonaceous material.

On October 21, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendants and the court suspended sentence.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2129.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OIL OF LAVENDER FLOWERS.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against James B. Horner, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 5, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of California, of a quantity of oil of lavender flowers which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Oil lavender flowers, J. B. H. James B. Horner, New York, guaranteed by James B. Horner under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, Serial No. 1148; 27½ lbs. net weight."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.8972; soluble in three volumes 70 per cent alcohol; esters, as linalyl acetate, 24.95 per cent; refractive index at 20° C., 1.4672; rotation, 1.59°; ester content low; adulterated with oil of spike.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, to wit, oil of lavender flowers, and differed from the standards of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, and the standard of strength, quality, or purity of the product was not stated upon the container thereof. The said product differed from the standards of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia in that it was not oil of lavender flowers, but was a mixture of oil of lavender flowers with a substance foreign to oil of lavender flowers and not recognized and set forth in said Pharmacopœia for oil of lavender flowers.

On October 16, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2130.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On July 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Warner-Jenkinson Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Acts, on or about November 5, 1909, from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, of a quantity of so-called vanilla extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product bore no label, but was invoiced and sold as "All Bean Vanilla."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, 0.322 per cent; coumarin, 0.039 per cent; Leach test, strongly positive; resins on dealcoholizing, bare trace; same on adding acetic acid, very slight; lead acetate precipitate, fair precipitate, not resinous; caramel, none; color, trace of natural color, no added color found; alcohol by volume, 24.44 per cent; methyl alcohol by volume, none. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold, invoiced, and shipped by the defendant as "All Bean Vanilla," and a substance, to wit, a mixture of vanillin and coumarin, and other substances, prepared in imitation of vanilla extract, had been substituted wholly or in large part for genuine vanilla extract; and further, in that said substance had been substituted wholly or in large part for genuine vanilla extract, such as was sold by defendant. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of vanilla extract and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of "All Bean Vanilla," which term is equivalent to the statement that the product was a genuine vanilla extract and that said name and term was so understood by reputable manufacturers, the trade, and the public generally, whereas, the product was not a genuine vanilla extract, and was not all bean vanilla,

but was an imitation thereof containing a mixture of vanillin, coumarin, and other substances prepared, sold, invoiced, and shipped in imitation of vanilla extract.

On September 25, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$1 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 19, 1912.*

2130



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2131.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF DRIED EGGS.

On March 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 barrels, each containing approximately 225 pounds, of dried eggs remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the German-American Specialty Co., 80 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about February 27, 1912, by C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "German American Specialty Co., New York. P. 23—14288."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product, being animal substance, was in whole or in part filthy, putrid, and decomposed.

On October 17, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1912.

71577°—No. 2131—13

O

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2132.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF GRAHAM FLOUR.

On May 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Allen & Wheeler Co., a corporation, Troy, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 31, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana of a quantity of so-called graham flour which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Graham Flour The Allen & Wheeler Co. Troy, Ohio Graham Grits Gain Good Words Try Them Made of Pure winter Wheat * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Water, 13.21 per cent; ash, 1.63 per cent; protein, $N \times 5.7$, 10.32 per cent; crude fiber, 1.04 per cent; nitrogen-free extract, 72.18 per cent; fat, 1.62 per cent; the small amount of middlings (coarse and fine) together with the low quality of the coarse middlings, the large amount of flour, and the fact that the bran is clean, indicating that it has been bolted, all this shows that this flour is not graham flour and therefore is not entitled to the name "graham flour" without some qualification. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a mixture of bran shorts and flour, was substituted wholly or in part for what the product by its label purported to be, to wit, graham flour. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which statement, to wit, "Graham Flour," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it was calculated and intended to, and did, convey the impression and create the belief that the product was graham flour as understood and known and recognized by the trade and the public generally, that is to say, an unbolted wheat meal, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such graham flour but was a mixture of

bran shorts and flour. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was graham flour as that product is understood, known, and recognized by the trade and public generally, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not graham flour, but was a mixture of bran shorts and flour.

On October 3, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 with costs, amounting to \$14.75.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1912.

2132



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2133.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF LAVENDER FLOWERS.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 30, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Texas, of a quantity of oil of lavender flowers which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Oil Lavender Flowers—Serial No. 1252—Oil Lavender Flower—Net. 2 lbs. Arthur A. Stillwell & Co."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.9032; refractive index at 20° C., 1.4638; rotation at 20° C., -0.420; esters, as linalyl acetate, 16.69 per cent; glycerin esters, present; soluble in three volumes of 70 per cent alcohol; specific gravity high; esters low; adulterated with spike oil and glyceryl esters. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down by said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, and in that the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the product was not stated upon its container. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label upon the product bore a statement "Oil Lavender Flowers," which said statement was false and misleading because it created the impression that the product was genuine oil of lavender flowers, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained added foreign substances.

On October 16, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2134.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CANNED CORN.

On July 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 517 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of sugar corn, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Hickman-Lunbeck Grocery Co., a corporation, Greeley, Colo., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Golden Queen Extra Fine Sugar Corn, Packed by Atlantic Canning Co., Atlantic, Iowa, and Fremont, Neb. This can contains sugar corn, granulated sugar, salt and water."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cans contained field corn, which was substituted in whole or in part for sugar corn so as greatly to reduce and lower the quality of the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels and brands on the product regarding it were false and misleading and intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the product was extra fine sugar corn, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not sugar corn, but instead it was field corn in whole or in part.

On August 28, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the property should be sold by the United States marshal. On October 30, 1912, the said Atlantic Canning Co., claimant, having petitioned the court to reopen and vacate the final decree above referred to, it was ordered that the said final decree be vacated and set aside and that the said claimant be granted the right to defend the libel. It was further ordered that all acts done and steps taken theretofore, under and by virtue of said final decree, be confirmed without prejudice to the rights of said claimant company to prosecute, before the proper Department or Court of Claims, its claim for the money obtained from the sale of the product, less the costs, charges, and expenses of said proceedings.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2135.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF EXTRACT OF LEMON PEEL, EXTRACT OF ORANGE, AND EXTRACT OF VANILLA.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John N. Hickok and Burt N. Hickok, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of John N. Hickok & Son, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 14, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Kansas—

(1) Of a quantity of extract of lemon peel which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extract Lemon Peel These goods are guaranteed to comply with National Pure Food Law of June 30, 1906, also Kansas Pure Food Law of February 14, 1907. Leavenworth Candy Co., Superfine Flavoring Extracts Leavenworth Candy Co., Manufacturing Confectioners, Leavenworth, Kans."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 0.8485; alcohol, by volume, 80.5 per cent; methyl alcohol, none; total solids, 0.10 per cent; ash, 0.02 per cent; color, Fast Yellow; oil by polarization, 4.3 per cent; oil by precipitation, 4.7 per cent; citral (Hiltner), 0.18 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a dilute extract of lemon peel artificially colored, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said substance had been substituted in part for true lemon extract which the product purported to be; and the product was further adulterated in that it was artificially colored with a coal-tar dye in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed, that is to say, the product was artificially colored in such a

manner that it simulated a full strength lemon extract and in such manner that the true character of the product as a dilute lemon extract was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore a statement, to wit, "extract of lemon peel," regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, in that said statement conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine extract of lemon, conforming to the commercial standard for that article, whereas, in fact, it was a dilute extract of lemon, deficient in oil of lemon.

(2) Of a quantity of extract orange which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Ext. Orange. These goods are guaranteed to comply with National Pure Food Law of June 30, 1906, also Kansas Pure Food Law of February 14, 1907, Leavenworth Candy Co., Superfine Flavoring Extracts, Leavenworth Candy Co., Manufacturing Confectioners, Leavenworth, Kansas."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 0.8776; alcohol, by volume, 72.0 per cent; methyl alcohol, none; total solids, 0.06 per cent; ash, 0.02 per cent; color, Orange G; oil by polarization, 2.7 per cent; oil by precipitation, 3.4 per cent; citral (Hiltner) very little. This last determination could not be made with accuracy because of added color. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a dilute extract of orange, artificially colored, had been mixed and packed with the product in such manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a substance, to wit, a dilute extract of orange, artificially colored, had been substituted in part for the full strength extract of orange, which the product purported to be. And it was further adulterated in that it had been colored in a manner whereby the color of full strength orange extract was simulated and in a manner whereby the inferiority of the product as a dilute orange extract was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore a statement, to wit, "Ext. Orange," regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in that the said statement conveyed the impression that the product was a full strength extract of orange, conforming to the commercial standard of such article, whereas, in fact, it was a dilute extract of orange, deficient in orange oil and artificially colored. The product was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a full strength orange extract, whereas, it was a dilute extract of orange, deficient in orange oil and artificially colored.

(3) Of a quantity of Extract Vanilla A which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extract Vanilla A. These

goods are guaranteed to comply with the National Pure Food Law of June 30, 1906, also Kansas Pure Food Law of February 14, 1907, Leavenworth Candy Co., Superfine Flavoring Extracts, Leavenworth Candy Co. Manufacturing Confectioners, Leavenworth, Kas."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 0.9859; alcohol, by volume, 32.0 per cent; methyl alcohol, none; total solids, 6.3 per cent; ash, 0.07 per cent; color, caramel; Winton lead number, 0.06; vanillin, 0.26 per cent; coumarin, 0.13 per cent; resins, very small amount. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a compound of vanillin, coumarin, and a small amount of vanilla extract, artificially colored with caramel, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. And it was further adulterated in that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for true vanilla extract, which the product purported to be, and it was further adulterated in that it was colored with caramel in a manner whereby the color of genuine vanilla extract was simulated and in a manner whereby the inferiority of the product as a compound of vanillin and coumarin with very little vanilla was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore a statement, to wit, "Extract Vanilla A", which statement was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine extract of vanilla, conforming to the commercial standard of that article, whereas, in fact, it was an artificially colored compound of vanillin and coumarin and a small amount of vanilla extract. It was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine vanilla extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was an artificially colored compound of vanillin and coumarin, together with a very small amount of vanilla extract.

On October 21, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2136.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF SASSAFRAS OIL.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ungerer & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Michigan of a quantity of oil of sassafras which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Oil sassafras true, Ungerer & Co. N. Y. (Serial No. 521. 8 oz.)"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0819 at 25° C.; rotation 100 mm tube, +1.77°; refractive index at 20.5°, +1.5313; fractional distillation, below 230°, 12 per cent; 230-235°, 44 per cent; 235-237°, 36 per cent; residual oil, 8 per cent. This product is recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, to wit, oil of sassafras, and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, that is to say, it had been adulterated with safrol and the standards of strength, quality, and purity were not stated upon the container of the product.

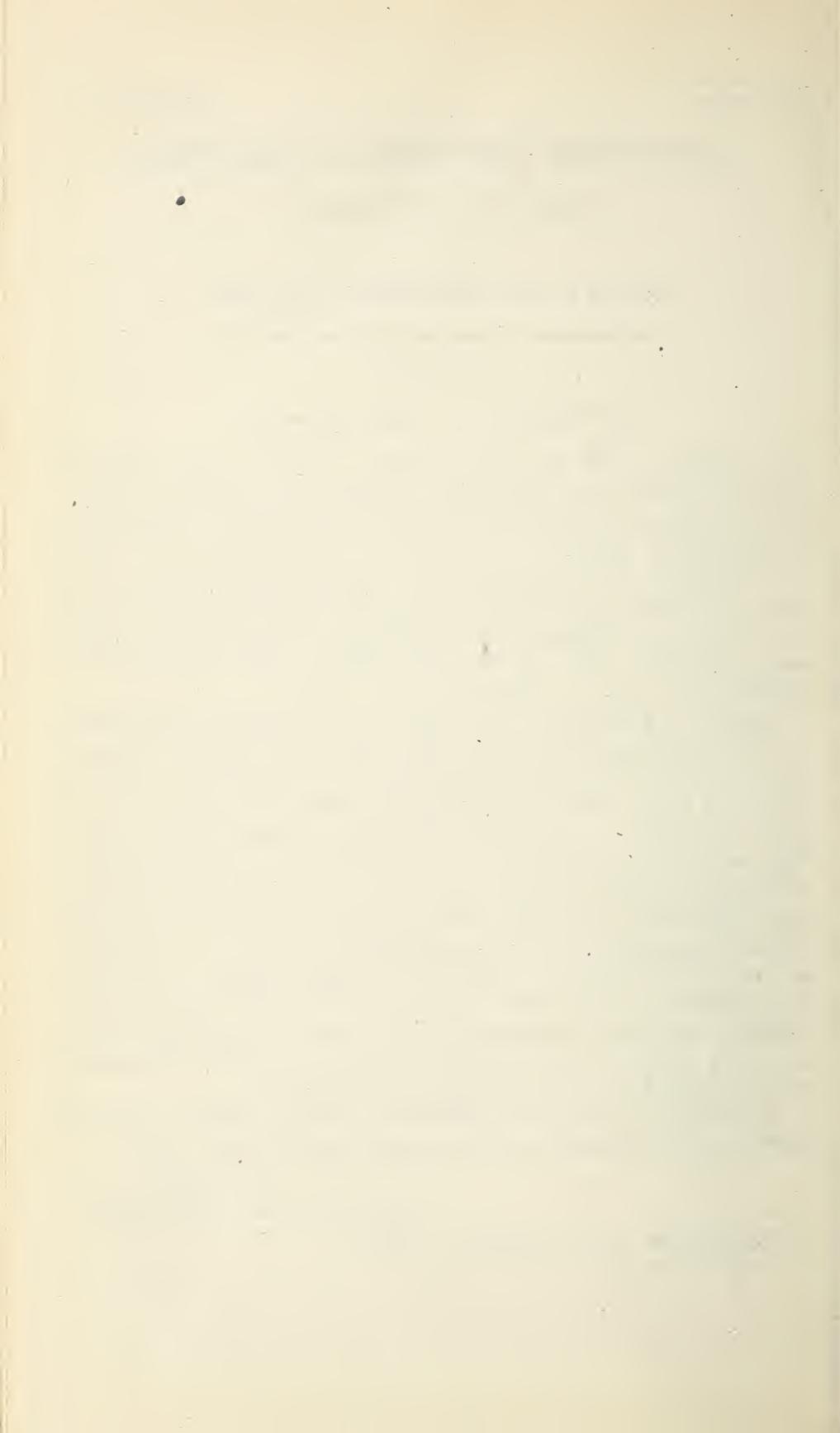
On October 16, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1912.

71581°—No. 2136—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2137.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

On June 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against K. Gottstein, J. L. Gottstein, A. Bastheim, and F. V. Fisher, copartners, doing business as M. & K. Gottstein, Seattle, Wash., alleging the shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 14, 1910, from the State of Washington into the Territory of Alaska of a quantity of blackberry cordial which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Fine Old Blackberry Cordial."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Tartaric acid, total, 0.165; color, fruit and also fast red C (S. & J. 103); no salicylic or benzoic acid detected; no saccharin detected; decidedly spicy flavor; specific gravity 17.5° , 1.0705; alcohol, per cent volume, 22.74; glycerol, 0.296; solids, 23.20 per cent; nonsugar solids, 0.24 per cent; sucrose by Clerget, 0.6 per cent; reducing sugar invert before inversion, 22.36 per cent; polarization direct temperature 20° C., -7.4° ; polarization invert temperature 20° C., -8.2° ; ash, 0.124 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation blackberry cordial, prepared from wine and artificially colored, was mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further in that a substance, to wit, an imitation blackberry cordial prepared from wine and artificially colored, had been substituted in part for the genuine article, and further that the product was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead, being labeled "Blackberry Cordial," thereby purporting to be blackberry

cordial, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was an imitation blackberry cordial, prepared from wine.

On June 15, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered in behalf of the defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$26.42.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 21, 1912.*

2137



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2138.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF KUMMEL.

On June 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Mihalovitch Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 15, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of kummel which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bottle) "Compound August Bender's Getreide Kummel Welt Beruhmt Dieser beruhmte Kummel Aquavit ist aus dem besten Getreide Branntwein hergestellt und ist frei von allen Kunstlichen Beimischungen." The words in the German language upon the label appeared in the German style of type, and there were also certain designs and devices on the label, to wit, representations and pictures of divers foreign coats of arms, medals of award, and a picture of the German Emperor.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.06471; alcohol by volume, 28.92 per cent; solids, 26.62 per cent; sucrose, by copper, 24.10 per cent; reducing sugars direct, 2.24 per cent; reducing sugars invert, 27.71 per cent; nonsugar solids, 0.28 per cent; ash, 0.008 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded as set forth above so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that by said label and brand the product purported and was represented to be a foreign product, and of German origin and manufacture, when in truth and in fact it was a domestic product and of American origin and manufacture, and further that the label and brand on the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false, misleading, and deceptive in that they purported and represented the product to be a foreign product and of foreign origin and manufacture, when in truth and in fact it was not a foreign

product but was a domestic product and of American origin and manufacture.

On July 19, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs of \$14.90.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1912.

2138



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2139.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SHACO-KAUPHY.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Stephen H. Angell and McDonough Craven, doing business under the firm name and style of S. H. Angell & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 16, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of a food product called Shaco-Kauphy which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Shaco-Kauphy. S. H. Angell, 129 Maiden Lane, New York City."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 5.04 per cent; ash, 1.53 per cent; ash insoluble hydrochloric acid (10 per cent), 0.12 per cent; caffein by nitrogen, 0.21 per cent; caffein by weight, 0.27 per cent; starch, by diastase method, 1.80 per cent; petroleum ether extract, 14.72 per cent; caffetannic acid, 2.62 per cent; crude fiber, 17.72 per cent. Microscopic analysis showed the presence of pea shells. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, pea hulls and exhausted coffee from which the valuable constituents of coffee had been in part extracted, had been substituted in part for the product. It was further adulterated in that valuable constituents of the article had been in part abstracted therefrom. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was so labeled and branded as to lead the purchaser to believe that it was coffee, when, as a matter of fact, it was composed of pea hulls and exhausted coffee from which valuable constituents had been in part abstracted, and was further misbranded for the reason that the label thereon bore a statement regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, that is to say, the statement "Shaco-Kauphy" borne on the container of the

product was false and misleading for the reason that it misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product contained coffee, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain coffee but was a mixture of pea hulls and exhausted coffee from which the valuable constituents of coffee had been in part abstracted.

On October 16, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$75.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 23, 1912.*

2139



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2140.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WITCH-HAZEL.

On April 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel of distilled witch-hazel remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in possession of J. Lang & Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "To Lang & Co., Baltimore, Md., Tunkhannock Distilling Co., Manufacturers of Double Distilled Witch Hazel., Tunkhannock, Pa."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that, while it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, distilled witch-hazel, it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, in that said product did not contain any ethyl alcohol. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the name of another article, to wit, witch-hazel, in that it did not contain any ethyl alcohol, and further because the package containing the product although containing methyl alcohol failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On June 15, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1912.

74440°—No. 2140—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2141.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OIL OF ROSEMARY FLOWERS.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against James B. Horner, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of oil of rosemary flowers, which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Oil Rosemary U. S. P. James B. Horner, N. Y. Guaranteed by James B. Horner under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1148, 15 lbs. net weight."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.9012; rotation of original oil, 2.08°; rotation of first 10 per cent distilled, 1.18°; esters, as bornyl acetate, 2.48 per cent; total borneol, 9.33 per cent; soluble in four-tenths volume of 90 per cent alcohol; not completely soluble in 10 volumes of 80 per cent alcohol. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of rosemary flowers, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation in that the product was deficient in the quantity of esters and borneol as determined by the standard of strength, quality, and purity by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia for oil of rosemary flowers, and the label on the product bore no statement as to the standard of strength, quality, or purity of said product.

On October 16, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1912.

74440°—No. 2141—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2142.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED MILK.

On June 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co., a corporation, Issaquah, Wash., alleging the sale for interstate shipment by said company under a written guaranty, on or about May 3, 1911, of a quantity of evaporated milk which was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and said product without having been changed in any particular was thereafter shipped by the purchaser thereof from the State of Washington into the Territory of Alaska. The product was labeled: "Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co., Meadow Brand Guaranteed by Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co. under the Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906. * * *".

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 21.67 per cent; fat, 6.16 per cent. The results showed too low a concentration to constitute condensed milk. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water and other liquids had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, in that a substance, to wit, water and other liquids had been substituted in part for the product, and further in that the same had not been sufficiently evaporated to constitute condensed milk. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled as set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product was an imitation condensed milk.

On August 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs, taxed at \$25.28.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2143.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF LEMON EXTRACT, VANILLA EXTRACT, ALMOND EXTRACT, AND ORANGE EXTRACT.

On June 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Royal Remedy & Extract Co., a corporation, Dayton, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 12, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois—

(1) Of a quantity of so-called lemon extract which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "One dozen, 2 oz. Souders' Pure Lemon Extract. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of said product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.8489; alcohol (per cent by volume), 77.60; methyl alcohol (per cent by volume), absent; oil (per cent by volume), by polarization, 4.8; oil (per cent by volume), by precipitation, 5.2; index of refraction of oil at 22° C., 1.4682; citral, per cent by weight, 0.24; volume, 8 bottles measured 58.0, 58.1, 50.0, 58.0, 48.2, 53.2, 55.8, 62.0 cc, 6.7 per cent short. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand thereon bore a statement of the contents of each of the packages or bottles thereof in terms of weight or measure, as follows, to wit, "2 oz.," which said statement of the weight or measure of said contents was not correct, but was untrue and false in that each of the bottles did not contain 2 ounces of the product, but the said packages and bottles averaged 6.7 per cent short of the volume, weight, or measure so stated on the label and brand.

(2) Of a quantity of vanilla extract which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "One dozen, 2 oz. Souders' Pure Vanilla Extract."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at

15.6° C., 1.0284; alcohol (per cent by volume), 34.20; methyl alcohol, by volume, absent; vanillin purified, 0.094; coumarin, none; resins, normal; lead acetate precipitate, normal; caramel, absent; volume, 8 bottles measured 50.4, 53.0, 51.0, 59.0, 61.6, 51.8, 54.8, 54.0 cc, 7.9 per cent short. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information in that the label and brand thereof bore a statement of the contents of each of the packages and bottles in terms of weight or measure, as follows, to wit, "2 oz.," which said statement of the weight or measure of the contents of each of the bottles was not correct, but was untrue and false in that each of the bottles did not contain 2 ounces of the product, nor did any of them, but the bottles averaged 7.9 per cent short of the volume, weight, or measure so stated on the label and brand.

(3) Of a quantity of almond extract which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Souders' 7 drams Almond Extract * * Prepared and guaranteed by The Royal Remedy & Extract Co., Dayton, O. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.8808; alcohol (per cent by volume), 71.55; methyl alcohol, absent; nitrobenzol, none; hydrocyanic acid, none; benzaldehyde, 1.12 per cent; almond oil, appears to be natural product; sulphuric acid test positive; volume, 8 bottles measured 23.0, 25.4, 23.2, 23.1, 17.8 (not full), 25.1, 24.1, 26.1 cc, 6.1 per cent short. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand thereof bore a statement of the contents of each of the packages and bottles, in terms of weight or measure, as follows, to wit, "7 drams," which said statement of the weight or measure of said contents of each of the bottles was not correct, but was untrue and false in that each of the bottles did not contain 7 drams of the product, nor did any of them, and the packages and bottles averaged 6.1 per cent short of the volume, weight, or measure stated on the label and brand.

(4) Of a quantity of orange extract which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Souders' 7 drams Orange Extract * * Prepared and guaranteed by The Royal Remedy & Extract Co., Dayton, O. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.8339; alcohol (per cent by volume), 85.73; methyl alcohol, absent; oil (per cent by volume), by polarization, 5.2; oil (per cent by volume), by precipitation, 5.1; index of refraction of oil at 22° C., 1.4665; aldehydes as citral, 0.025; volume, 8 bottles measured 24.4, 25.9, 26.3, 25.5, 25.0, 24.9, 25.8, 24.6 cc, 2.2 per cent short. Mis-

branding of the product was alleged for the reason that the label and brand thereon bore a statement of the contents of each of the packages or bottles in terms of weight or measure, as follows, to wit, "7 drams," which said statement of the weight or measure of the contents of each of the bottles was not correct, but was untrue and false in that each of the bottles did not contain 7 drams of the product, nor did any of them, but they averaged 2.2 per cent short of the volume, weight, or measure so stated on the label and brand.

On September 30, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$16.85.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 24, 1912.*

2143



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2144.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF PRUNES.

On May 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of five boxes, each containing 25 pounds, of prunes, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product was being transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "25 lbs net; The Very Best Pitted Prunes—Gold medal Brand—Santa Clara Fruit."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, prunes.

On June 15, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1912.

74440°—No. 2144—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2145.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.

MISBRANDING OF VANILLA FLAVOR.

On June 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Clarence Mihalovitch and Albert Mihalovitch, copartners doing business under the firm name of American Products Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 10, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of vanilla flavor which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On carton) "Zanol Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors, Food Colors. Compound Vanilla Flavor. American Products Co. Originators, 103 E. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O. U. S. A." (On tube) "Zanol Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Food Flavors. Vanilla, Vanillin, Coumarin Compound Colored with sugar color. Price 25 cts. Serial No. 22115A. American Products Co., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A. * *."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, 2.46 per cent; coumarin, 0.33 per cent; resins, trace; caramel, present; alcohol, none; gums, present; lead precipitate, very small. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded, as set forth above, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof in that the label was calculated and intended to, and did, create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchasers thereof that the product was "Compound Vanilla Flavor," or a compound of vanilla, vanillin, and coumarin, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was an imitation of vanilla extract and artificially colored; and further that the label and brand bore statements regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statements, "Compound Vanilla Flavor" and "Vanilla, Vanillin, Coumarin Compound, colored with sugar color," were false, misleading, and deceptive in that they purported and represented the product to be a compound or mixture of vanilla, vanillin, and coumarin,

whereas, in truth and in fact, such was not the case, and the product was an imitation of vanilla extract, artificially colored.

On October 1, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$14.15.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1912.

2145



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2146.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF PISTACHIO FLAVOR, ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PEPPERMINT FLAVOR, AND MISBRANDING OF VIOLET FLAVOR.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Clarence Mihalovitch and Albert Mihalovitch, copartners doing business under the firm name of "American Products Co.," Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 13, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana—

(1) Of a quantity of "Pistachio Flavor" which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On carton) "Zanol. Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors, Food colors, Pistachio Flavor, American Products Co. Originators, 103 E. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O. U. S. A. Guaranteed by American Products Co. * * * Serial No. 22115A." (On tube) "Zanol. Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Food Flavors. Artificial Pistachio Flavor. Price 25 cts. Guaranteed by the American Products Co. Manufacturers, Cincinnati, O. U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, present; gums, present; contains also oils resembling bitter almonds and neroli and orange. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof in that the label was calculated and intended to, and did, create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that the product was "Pistachio Flavor," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such, but was an imitation of "Pistachio Flavor." And further, the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statement, to wit, "Pistachio Flavor," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that said statement purported and represented the product to be "Pistachio

Flavor," when in truth and in fact it was not such, but was an imitation of flavor of pistachio.

(2) Of a quantity of peppermint flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On tube) "Zanol. Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Food Flavors. Peppermint Flavor, Price 25 cts. Guaranteed by the American Products Co. Serial No. 22115A. American Products Co., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, O. U. S. A. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Oil of peppermint, trace; alcohol, none; gums, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a highly dilute alcoholic solution, containing practically none of the oil of peppermint, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product purporting to be "Peppermint Flavor," so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and further, in that a certain other substance, to wit, a highly dilute alcoholic solution, containing practically none of the oil of peppermint, was substituted wholly for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof, in that the label and brand was calculated and intended to, and did, convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that the product was "Peppermint Flavor," or extract, which conformed to the known and recognized standards of quality and strength established therefor; whereas, in truth and in fact it was not such standard and genuine peppermint flavor, but was a highly dilute alcoholic solution, containing practically none of the oil of peppermint. And further, the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Concentrated * * * Peppermint Flavor," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that said statement purported and represented the product to be genuine and standard peppermint flavor, or extract, which conformed to the known and recognized standards of quality and strength established therefor; whereas, in truth and in fact it was not such "Peppermint Flavor," but was a highly dilute alcoholic solution, containing practically none of the oil of peppermint.

(3) Of a quantity of "Violet Flavor" which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On carton) "Zanol Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors, Food Colors, Violet Flavor. American Products Co. Originators. 103 E. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O. U. S. A. Guaranteed by American Products Co. * * * Serial No. 22115A" (On tube) "Zanol Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Food Flavors, Artificial Violet Flavor. Price 25 cts. Guaranteed by the American

Products Co. * * * Serial No. 22115A. American Products Co. Manufacturers, Cincinnati, O. U. S. A."

An examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to have been labeled "Artificial Violet Flavor" on the tube and "Violet Flavor" on the carton. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded at set forth above, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label was calculated and intended to, and did, create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser that the product was "Violet Flavor," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was an imitation flavor of violet. And further, the label and brand appearing on the carton containing the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Violet Flavor," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that said statement purported and represented the product to be "Violet Flavor," when in truth and in fact it was not violet flavor, but was an imitation flavor of violet.

On October 1, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$16.85.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2147.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OIL OF CAJUPUT.

On July 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 10, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, of a quantity of oil of cajuput which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "One pound Oil Cajuput (Oleum Cajuputi) U. S. P. Guaranteed xxx No. 55; Meyer Bros. Drug Co., Saint Louis."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.9127; refractive index at 20° C., 1.4698; optical rotation, 100 mm 20° C., -1.38°; soluble in 1 volume 80 per cent alcohol; solution acid to litmus; copper, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, "Oil Cajuput (Oleum Cajuputi)", and the letters U. S. P., appearing upon the label, stood for United States Pharmacopœia, and were so known and understood in the trade and by purchasers of the product, which, when so sold and transported, differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia official at the time of the shipment and the investigation, in that the product was high in specific gravity and contained copper, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the product was not stated on the bottle or other container thereof.

On September 26, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1912.

74440°—No. 2147—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2148.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CATSUP.

On June 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Schwabacher Bros. & Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 22, 1911, from the State of Washington into the Territory of Alaska of a quantity of catsup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product bore no label but was invoiced and sold as catsup.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids (per cent by weight), 12.64; insoluble solids (per cent by weight), 1.74; soluble solids (per cent by weight), 10.90; ratio soluble to insoluble solids, 6.25; ash (per cent by weight), 2.81; sodium chloride (per cent by weight), 2.15; alkalinity of ash, cc N/10 acid per gram, 1.00; reducing sugars before inversion (per cent by weight), 4.06; reducing sugars after inversion (per cent by weight), 5.26; sucrose (per cent by weight), 1.14; polarization after inversion, -2.1° V.; sodium benzoate (per cent by weight), 0.18; coal-tar color, absent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that sodium benzoate had been substituted in part for the genuine article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead, being labeled "Catsup," thereby purporting to be catsup; whereas, in truth and in fact, it was catsup and benzoate of soda.

On August 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs taxed at \$22.65.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1912.

74439°—No. 2148—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2149.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF LINSEED OIL.

On February 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel of linseed oil remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in possession of C. H. Cain, Tonganoxie, Kans., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about January 12, 1912, by M. A. Hurlburt & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Duluth & Superior Linseed Works, Duluth, Minn. Raw Linseed Oil 54."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that 25 per cent of the contents of the barrel was foreign mineral oil and said product was purchased by the consignee as pure linseed oil and for the purpose of sale as such pure linseed oil of the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, it being intended by such label and quotations to publish and have it understood that the product was pure linseed oil, raw, manufactured within and under the restrictions of the pure Food and Drug Act, when, in fact, it contained only 75 per cent pure linseed oil, the remaining 25 per cent being foreign mineral oil, said label and quotations being false and misleading.

On April 11, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2150.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF PRUNES.

On June 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 boxes of prunes remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages upon the premises of the Baltimore & Philadelphia Steamboat Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled "Prunes" "To the order of Thomas Roberts & Co. Baltimore, notify Atlas Preserving Co."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy, decomposed vegetable and animal substances, to wit, worms, worm excreta, decomposed and worm-eaten prunes.

On August 6, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1912.

74439°—No. 2150—13

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 2001 TO 2150.¹

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 2); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 4); Drugs (p. 4).]

FOODS.

N. J. No.	N. J. No.
Almond extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Almond.)	
Apple chops:	
Thompson, Arthur J., Co..... 2126	
(Arrowroot) Sunshine Suffolk biscuit:	
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co..... 2053	
Bantams, Candy:	
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co..... 2118	
Biscuit (arrowroot), Sunshine Suffolk:	
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co..... 2053	
Candy bantams:	
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co..... 2118	
Candy, Chocolate caramel sticks:	
Johnston, Robert A., Co..... 2084	
Candy, Coon faces:	
Ziegler, George, Co..... 2100	
Candy, Honey maples:	
Brown, Frank D..... 2055	
Sauerston & Brown..... 2055	
Candy, Lukoumia:	
Marcopoulou, A..... 2076	
Marcopoulos, A..... 2076	
Candy, Lukum:	
Greek Product Importing Co..... 2070	
Syra Lukum Co..... 2070	
Candy, Peerless cigars:	
Ziegler, George, Co..... 2099	
Catsup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)	
Cheese:	
Zucca & Co..... 2057	
Cherry jelly, Wild. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)	
Chocolate caramel sticks (candy):	
Johnston, Robert A., Co..... 2084	
Chops, Apple:	
Thompson, Arthur J., Co..... 2126	
Coon faces (candy):	
Ziegler, George, Co..... 2100	
Corn, Sugar:	
Atlantic Canning Co..... 2134	
Cream:	
Richardson, Beebe Co..... 2064	
Desiccated eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated.)	
Dried eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Dried.)	
Eggs, Desiccated:	
Meyer, H..... 2086	
Eggs, Dried:	
Weaver, C. H. & Co..... 2131	
Eggs, Evaporated:	
Kilbourne, L. Bernard..... 2105, 2107, 2110	
Weaver, C. H., & Co..... 2105, 2107, 2110	
Evaporated eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Evaporated.)	
Evaporated milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Evaporated.)	
Extract, Almond:	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co..... 2143	
Extract, Lemon:	
Blumenthal Bros..... 2047	
Haynor Mfg. Co..... 2103	
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co..... 2065	
McNeil & Higgins Co..... 2108	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co..... 2143	
Extract, Lemon peel:	
Hickok, John N., & Son..... 2135	
Extract, Nutmeg:	
Fowler, J. E., Co..... 2112	
Extract, Orange:	
Hickok, John N., & Son..... 2135	
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co..... 2065	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co..... 2143	
Extract, Peppermint:	
American Products Co..... 2146	
Mihalovitch, Albert..... 2146	
Mihalovitch, Clarence..... 2146	
Stern, Moses R..... 2116	
Weideman Co..... 2094	
Extract, Pistachio:	
American Products Co..... 2146	
Mihalovitch, Albert..... 2146	
Mihalovitch, Clarence..... 2146	
Extract, Vanilla:	
American Products Co..... 2145	
Hickok, John N., & Son..... 2135	
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co..... 2065	
Mihalovitch, Albert..... 2145	
Mihalovitch, Clarence..... 2145	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co..... 2143	
Warner-Jenkinson Co..... 2130	
Extract, Violet :	
American Products Co..... 2146	
Mihalovitch, Albert..... 2146	
Mihalovitch, Clarence..... 2146	
Feeds, Royal:	
Southern Fiber Co..... 2114	
Feeds, Schumacher Special Horse:	
Matt ews, George B., & Son..... 2077	
Quaker Oats Co..... 2077	
Figs:	
Ohio Bkg. Co..... 2087	
Fish. (<i>See</i> Flat lake fish; Herring; White fish.)	
Flat lake fish:	
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co..... 2063	
Flavor. (<i>See</i> Extract.)	

¹ For index to Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; 1001-2000, see Notice of Judgment 2000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.	Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Flour, Graham:			
Allen & Wheeler Co.	2132	Huer, H. W.	2044
Fruit juice:		Johnson, R. F.	2039
Daggett, F. L., Co.	2071	Kenyon, C. H.	2028
Gelatin:		Kierle, Frank	2045
St. Louis Glue Manufacturing Co.	2062	Konaszewski, Katherine	2029
Graham flour. (<i>See</i> Flour, Graham.)		Lamb, William S.	2034
Herring:		Larkham, George E.	2037
Delaware & Atlantic Fishing Co.	2079	Levine, Jacob	2036
Maul, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063	Litchnik, Harry	2035
Honey maples (candy):		Maine, Chester S.	2030
Brown, Frank D.	2055	Minsk, H.	2032
Sauerston & Brown.	2055	Minsk, J.	2033
Jelly, Cherry, Wild:		Murray, Patrick	2031
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	Partelo, F. Mason	2013
Jelly, Lemon:		Rattner, Lemuel	2012
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	Reader, Frederick G.	2038
Jelly, Orange:		St. Louis Dairy Co.	2051
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	Sekinsky, Isaac	2010
Jelly, Peach:		Selzer, L.	2009
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	Soloway, Harry	2011
Jelly, Raspberry:		Thompson, J. E.	2007
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	Tyler, Charles E.	2092
Jelly, Strawberry:		Wikle, Michael A.	2068
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	Wilson, William I.	2041
Jelly, Vanilla:		Winstein, Samuel	2008
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	Milk, Evaporated:	
Ketchup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)		Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co.	2142
Lemon extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Lemon.)		Richardson, Beebe Co.	2064
Lemon jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Lemon.)		Mincemeat:	
Lemon peel extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Lemon peel.)		Marvin, W. H., Co.	2069
Lukoumia (candy):		Molasses:	
Marcopoulou, A.	2076	Gordon Syrup Co.	2122
Marcopoulos, A.	2076	Nutmeg extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Nutmeg.)	
Lukum (candy):		Oil, Olive. (<i>See</i> Olive oil.)	
Greek Product Importing Co.	2070	Olive oil:	
Syra Lukum Co.	2070	De Feo, Mike	2048
Meat sauce and salad dressing:		Derosa, Luigi	2046
Durkee, E. R., & Co.	2104	Geremia Bros.	2101
French, James M.	2104	Guzzetto Bros.	2081
Milk:		Pompeian Co.	2121
Appley, James L.	2001	Orange extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Orange.)	
Bennett, Albert F.	2004	Orange jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Orange.)	
Bennett, Earl.	2005	Oysters:	
Bernstein, Isaac	2006	Hayden, E. H.	2113
Boratz, Jake	2002	Lowden, George W., Co.	2095
Burdick, Walter L.	2003	Twilley, William	2111
Clark, Martin	2014	Pancake brand sirup:	
Coats, George D.	2019	Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2065
Crandall, C. M.	2018	Peach jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Peach.)	
Davis, Harry	2020	Peas:	
Dorsey, Theodore B.	2043	Kokomo Canning Co.	2074
Febus, Steve	2022	Thorndike & Hix	2050
Fischer, Edward H.	2042	Peerless cigars (candy):	
Foote, Roger	2024	Ziegler, George, Co.	2099
Fox, Jacob	2023	Pepper:	
Frink, John	2021	Arbuckle Bros.	2078
Freelke, Edward W.	2040	Frank, Charles	2098 (suppl. to 835)
Gineritaman, Michael	2015	Frank, Emil	2098 (suppl. to 835)
Gitlin, Abraham	2025	Frank, Jacob	2098 (suppl. to 835)
Gitlin, Samuel	2026	Jewett Bros. & Jewett	2078
Goldstein, Samuel	2027	Peppermint extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Peppermint.)	
Greenberg, Nathan	2017	Phosphate, Wild cherry:	
Grey, James B.	2016	Spencer, L. G.	2115

FOODS—Continued.

Polar bear brand sirup:	N.J. No.	Sunshine Suffolk biscuit (arrowroot):	N.J. No.
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	2053
Prunes:		Tomato ketchup:	
Atlas Preserving Co.	2150	Flaccus, E. C., Co.	2049
Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.	2144	Schwabacher Bros. & Co.	2148
Raspberry jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Raspberry.</i>)		Tomato pulp:	
Rice:		Gypsum Canning Co.	2119
Talmage, John S., Co. (Ltd.)	2097	Knightstown Conserve Co.	2120, 2124
Royal feed:		Tomato sauce:	
Southern Fiber Co.	2114	Da Prato, Angelo.	2127
Salad dressing and meat sauce:		Tomatoes:	
Durkee, E. R., & Co.	2104	Roberts Bros.	2067
French, James M.	2104	Vanilla extract. (<i>See Extract, Vanilla.</i>)	
Schumacher special horse feed:		Vanilla jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Vanilla.</i>)	
Mathews, George B., & Son	2077	Vinegar:	
Quaker Oats Co.	2077	Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co.	2093
Sirup, Pancake brand:		Henning, William, Co.	2083
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085	Schloss Crockery Co.	2061
Sirup, Polar bear brand:		Violet extract. (<i>See Extract, Violet.</i>)	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085	Wheat:	
Sirup, Sorghum:		Lull, Charles R.	2125
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.	2080	Metzler, Claudius E.	2125
Sorghum sirup. (<i>See Sirup, Sorghum.</i>)		Mueller, E. B., & Co.	2125
Stock feed. (<i>See Feeds.</i>)		White fish:	
Strawberry jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Strawberry.</i>)		Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063
Sugar corn:		Wild cherry jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Cherry, Wild.</i>)	
Atlantic Canning Co.	2134		

BEVERAGES.

Apricot cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Apricot.</i>)	N.J. No.	Cordial, Fruits and flowers:	N.J. No.
Beer:		Weideman Co.	2094
Monumental Brewing Co.	2073	Flowers, Fruits and, cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.</i>)	
Blackberry cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Blackberry.</i>)		Fruits and flowers cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.</i>)	
Brandy, Peach:		Grape juice:	
Moysé Bros.	2066	Clarke, W. E., Co.	2054
Burgundy wine. (<i>See Wine, Burgundy.</i>)		Fredonia Wine Co.	2054
Cherry, Wild, phosphate:		Wilbur, Henry T.	2054
Spencer, L. G.	2115	Wilbur, Katherine C.	2054
Thompson Phosphate Co.	2115	Kummel:	
Chicory:		Mihalovitch Co.	2138
Muller, E. B., & Co.	2058	Peach brandy. (<i>See Brandy, Peach.</i>)	
Claret wine. (<i>See Wine, Claret.</i>)		Phosphate, Cherry, Wild:	
Coffee:		Thompson Phosphate Co.	2115
Arndt, Christian	2128	Shaco-Kauphy:	
Ouerbacker Coffee Co.	2128	Angell, S. H., & Co.	2139
Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co.	2128	Craven, McDonough.	2139
Stoffregan, Charles	2128	Sirup, Tamarind:	
Cordial, Apricot:		Finora & Co.	2052
Bastheim, A.	2089	Tamarind sirup. (<i>See Sirup, Tamarind.</i>)	
Fisher, F. V.	2088	Wine, Burgundy:	
Gottstein, M. & K.	2089	Schlesinger & Bender (Inc.)	2096
Cordial, Blackberry:		Wine, Claret:	
Bastheim, A.	2137	French-American Wine Co.	2088
Fisher, E. V.	2137		
Gottstein, M. & K.	2137		
Hollander, Frances	2060		

DRUGS.

Belladonna leaves:	N.J. No.	Bitters, Hamburg stomach:	N.J. No.
Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.	2091	Weideman Co.	2094
Bennett's, Dr., wonder oil:		Blackberry flavored juice:	
Bennett Medicine Co.	2106	Mihalovitch Co.	2056
(Bitters) Fernet-L-Branca:		Cajuput oil:	
Cordial-Panna Co.	2075	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	2147

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Cassia oil:		Oil, Linseed:	
Rockhill & Vietor.....	2072	Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.....	2149
Vietor, Carl L.....	2072	Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.....	2149
Cold push treatment No. 12, Dr. Pusheck's:		Oil, Rosemary flowers:	
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117	Horner, James B.....	2141
Fernet-L-Branca (bitters):		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2123
Cordial-Panna Co.....	2075	Oil, Sassafras:	
Hamburg stomach bitters:		Ungerer & Co.....	2136
Weideman Co.....	2094	Pusheck's, Dr., Cold push treatment No. 12:	
Lavender flowers oil:		Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117
Horner, James B.....	2129	Rosemary flowers oil:	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2133	Horner, James B.....	2141
Linseed oil:		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2123
Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.....	2149	Sassafras oil:	
Hurlburt, M. A., & Co	2149	Ungerer & Co.....	2136
Nitroglycerin tablets:		Stomach bitters, Hamburg:	
Milliken, John T., & Co.....	2059	Weideman Co.....	2094
Oil, Cajuput:		Stramonium leaves:	
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	2147	Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.....	2090
Oil, Cassia:		Turpentine:	
Rockhill & Vietor.....	2072	U. S. Turpentine & Linseed Oil Co.....	2109
Vietor, Carl L.....	2072	Witch-hazel:	
Oil, Lavender flowers:		Tunkhannock Distilling Co.....	2140
Horner, James B.....	2129	Wonder oil, Dr. Bennett's:	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2133	Bennett Medicine Co.....	2106
	2150		





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2151.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Anton Schweirjohn, Carlyle, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 40,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after two days at 37° C.; 120,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 120,000,000 acid organisms; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria.

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1912.

74439°—No. 2151—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2152.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Christian Reinkensmeyer, Ferrin, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 10,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 13,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 19,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 18,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100 per cent acid; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria.

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1912.

74439°—No. 2152—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2153.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frederick Lampe, Ferrin, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 6,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 12,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria.

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1912.

74439*-No. 2153-13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2154.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Bernard Grawe, Bartelso, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 2,300,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100 per cent acid; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria.

On November 19, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1912.

74439°—No. 2154—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2155.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Theodore C. Albers, Germantown, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 1,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,800,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,600,000 acid organisms; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria.

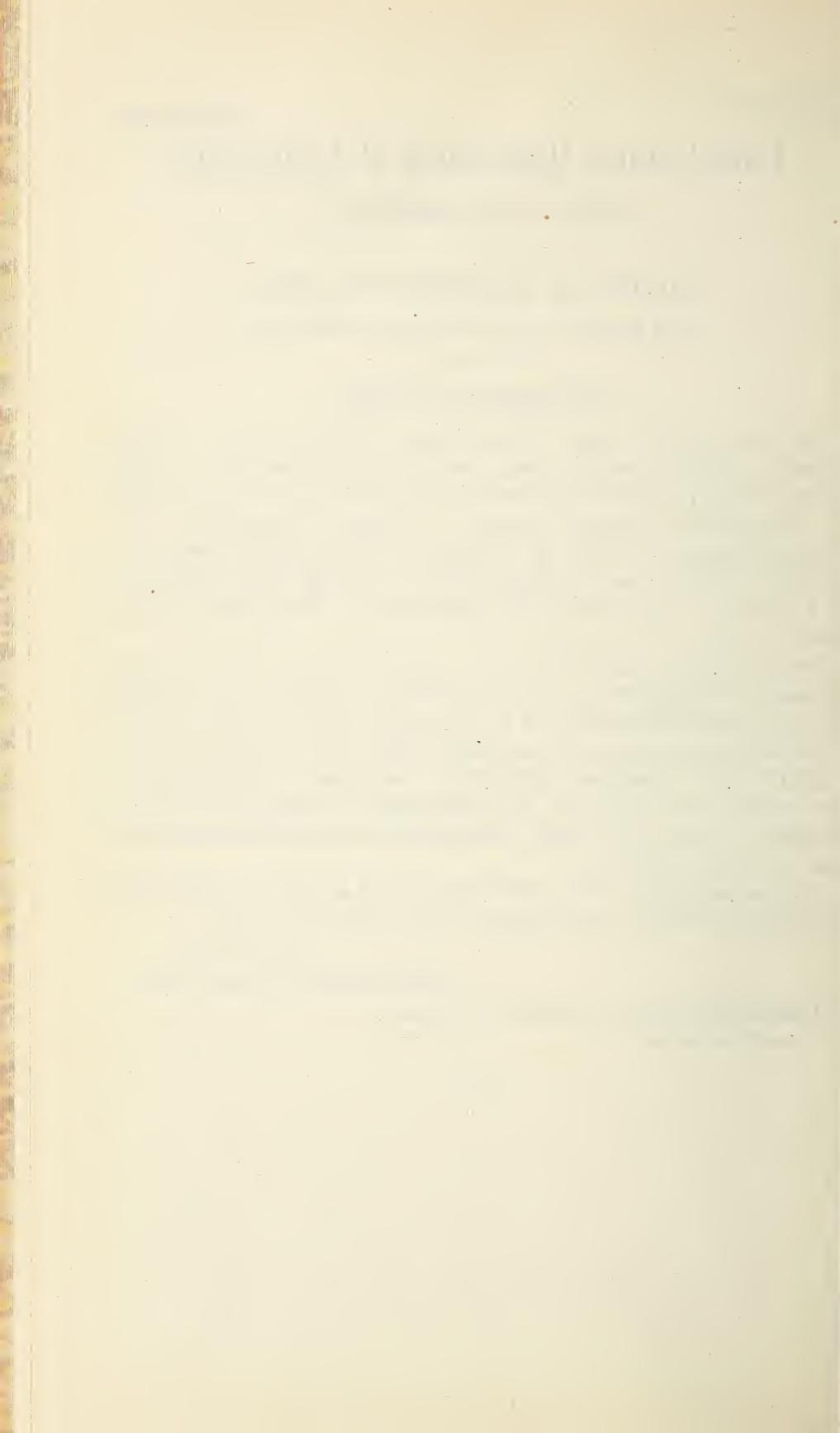
On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1912.

74439*-No. 2155-13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2156.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ben Gebke, Bartelso, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 22,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 19,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; all acid colonies; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Analysis of a sample by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0296; fat by Babcock, 3.1, 3.15, 3.2 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.39 per cent; solids not fat, 8.19 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 39.8; nitrates in serum, positive (slight); formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria, and further in that water had been substituted in part for milk.

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1912.

74439°—No. 2156—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2157.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF FIGS.

On July 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 boxes and 3 bags of figs remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages upon the premises of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Summit Brand Armas Fillipachi & Co., Smyrna, Turkey. A. F. C. Brand A1," on the boxes, while the bags bore shipping tags with the following inscription, "Virginia Fruit & Produce Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants, Newport News, Va. S. J. Van Lill Co., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed animal and vegetable substance, to wit, worms, worm excreta, sugar mites, and moldy and worm-eaten figs.

On August 6, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1912.

74439°—No. 2157-13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2158.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF APPLE FLAVORED VINEGAR COMPOUND.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Sharp-Elliott Manufacturing Co., a corporation, El Paso, Tex., charging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 9, 1911, from the State of Texas into the Territory of Arizona of a quantity of so-called Apple Flavored Vinegar Compound, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Fine, flavored Apple Vinegar Compound (the word "compound" being written in ink upon said label) Fortified with 45 grain strength of 80 % Pure Acetic Acid Free from all coloring matter Guaranteed to be the finest flavored vinegar compound (the word "compound" being written in ink upon said label) We guarantee that each barrel of our Apple Vinegar Compound (the word "compound" being written in ink upon said label) contains 2½ Gal. of Pure Evaporated Apple Cider 35 Baum test and pure water. Your Grocer is authorized by us to refund the cost Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co. El Paso, Tex."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that only a very small amount of apple vinegar was present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the indictment for the reason that there had been substituted wholly or in part for said product, labeled and branded as set forth above, a solution of dilute acetic acid, colored and flavored with boiled apple juice in imitation of apple vinegar compound. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label upon the product indicated and declared that it was fine flavored apple vinegar compound, whereas,

in truth and in fact, it was not apple vinegar compound but merely an imitation of vinegar, consisting of dilute acetic acid colored and flavored with boiled apple juice and not containing the products of the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation of the expressed juice of apples, necessary and essential to and constituting apple vinegar, said label being false and misleading and calculated and intended to deceive the purchaser thereof, in that the product was not vinegar but, in truth and in fact, only an imitation of vinegar as aforesaid.

On October 9, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1912.

2158



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2159.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Francesco Gengaro and Cesare Muselli, doing business under the firm name and style of Gengaro & Muselli, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by them, on or about February 10, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of so-called olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "La Regina del Olio, Trade Mark, A. Lucca. Olive Oil Specialty from Lucca. Lucca Olive Oil. L. Natalini Brand."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that cottonseed oil had been substituted in part for olive oil. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in part for the article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore a statement, design, and device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in that the statement "La Regina del Olio, Trade Mark, A. Lucca," was false and misleading in that it represented the product to be olive oil from Lucca, Italy, and to be an imported product, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil of domestic manufacture. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label bore a statement, design, and device regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading; that is to say, the statement, "Olive Oil

Specialty from Lucca, Lucca Olive Oil. L. Natalini Brand," was false and misleading in that it represented the product to be olive oil imported into the United States from Lucca, Italy, whereas it was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil, manufactured within the United States. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the label, "Olive Oil," was false and misleading in that said words conveyed the impression that the product was pure olive oil, whereas, it was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser as to the country in which it was manufactured, it being labeled and branded so as to represent and convey the impression that it was an imported olive oil, whereas, it was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil manufactured within the United States; and in that the product purported to be a foreign product, a manufacture of the Kingdom of Italy, whereas it was manufactured within the United States of America.

On October 24, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1912.

2159



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2160.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On August 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Robert Fanara, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 10, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of so-called olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extra Fine Olive Oil Lucca Italy (Coat of Arms) Olio D'Oliva Torricelli Brand Marca Depositata."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to consist chiefly of cottonseed oil. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in part for pure olive oil, which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore the statement set forth above, which said statement was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the product was a pure olive oil from Lucca, Italy, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture consisting of approximately 80 per cent cottonseed oil and approximately 20 per cent olive oil. It was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a pure olive oil and imported from Lucca, Italy, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of approximately 20 per cent olive oil and 80 per cent cottonseed oil, and was of domestic origin. The product was further misbranded in that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured and produced; that is to say, it was branded so that it purported to be an

imported olive oil from Lucca, Italy, whereas, it was a mixture of approximately 20 per cent olive oil and of approximately 80 per cent cottonseed oil, and was manufactured and produced in the United States.

On October 21, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$75.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1912.

2160



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2161.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF BLACKBERRIES.

On July 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 16 pails of blackberries remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages upon the premises of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore shipping tags reading as follows: "H. E. Dunaway Rehoboth Ch, Va. J. M. Gressitt Co. Commission Merchants Grain, Live Stock, Wool. Poultry, Eggs, Fruits and Produce No. 16 E. Camden Street, Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, decayed, fermented, and moldy blackberries.

On September 26, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1912.

74442°—No. 2161—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2162.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On July 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 576 bottles of vanilla extract remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Hecht & Co., Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped on July 8, 1912, by the Van Duzer Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "1 Ounce Full Measure—St. Regis Brand—Guaranteed Absolutely Pure—Flavoring Extracts—Vanilla—Standard Quality for Flavoring Ice Cream, Custards, Jellies, Sauces, etc.—Put up Expressly for Hecht and Co., Washington, D. C."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the bottles thereof did not contain 1 ounce full measure, but that the contents of the bottles, stated in terms of weight or measure, were not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of said bottles.

On September 26, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1912.

74442°—No. 2162—13



United States Department of Agriculture,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2163.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.

On or about August 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 242 cases, each containing six half-gallon jars of preserved strawberries, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Charles B. Malcolm & Co., at Pier 29, North River, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about July 13, 1912, by J. B. Malcolm & Co., Marion, N. Y., and transported through the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "J. B. Malcolm & Company, Marion, N. Y. R. S. Stubbs, care Morgan Line, New York City. 45493."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed and contained a deleterious ingredient which might render it injurious to health, to wit, benzoate of soda.

On September 27, 1912, the Morey Mercantile Co., Denver, Colo., claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$68.70, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

The case was certified to the United States Attorney because of adulteration in that, among other things, the product contained benzoate of soda, the presence of which was not declared. The United

States Attorney, nevertheless, inadvertently alleged in the libel that the product was adulterated partly by reason of the fact that it contained a deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health, to wit, benzoate of soda; whereas, the contrary has been determined, after a full investigation, by the Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts (see Food Inspection Decision No. 104).

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 30, 1912.*

2163



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2164.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF HERRING.

On August 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 boxes each containing 10 pounds of herring remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and at premises numbered 118 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 8, 1912, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Highest Award International Fisheries Exhibition (two designs of a woman's head with words 'Victoria Regina' in circle) Ten Pounds Crown Brand English Boneless Herring Packed by L. Pickert Fish Co., Boston, Mass. (with a design of a crown)."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to purport to be a foreign product when not so, and further, in that each of the boxes containing the product bore the labels set forth above, the words "English Boneless Herring" appearing in large red type, while the rest of the stencil appeared in green, by virtue of which said description and designation the product purported to be a foreign product, to wit, a product of England, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a product of England, but had been produced in the United States of America.

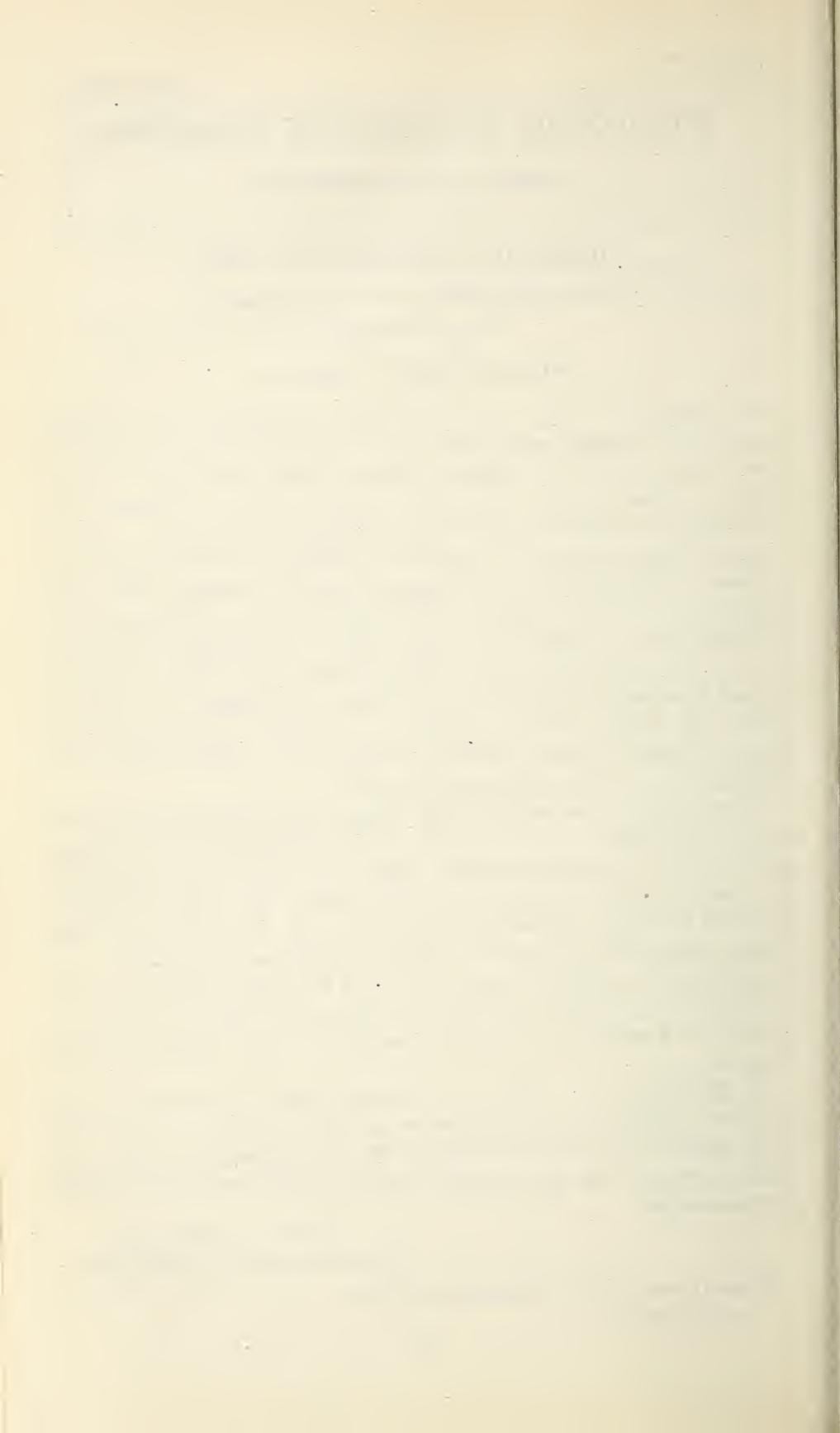
On September 28, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the property adulterated and misbranded, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1912.

74442°—No. 2164—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2165.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On or about September 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 43 cases of syrup remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of L. L. Fassett, Monte Vista, Colo., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Fassett's Golden Drips Syrup Cane Flavor L. L. Fassett Monte Vista, Colo. 24-No. 2, 12-No. 5, 6-No. 10, 3-No. 20." (On cans) "Fassett's Golden Drip Syrup—Cane Flavor—Packed by Farrell & Co., Omaha, for L. L. Fassett, Monte Vista, Colo."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of commercial glucose which had been substituted for drip syrup, thereby greatly reducing and injuriously affecting the quality of said product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the product containing the statement "Golden Drip Syrup-Cane Flavor" were false and misleading and intended to deceive and mislead purchasers into believing that the product was drip syrup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not drip syrup, but contained commercial glucose in whole or in part.

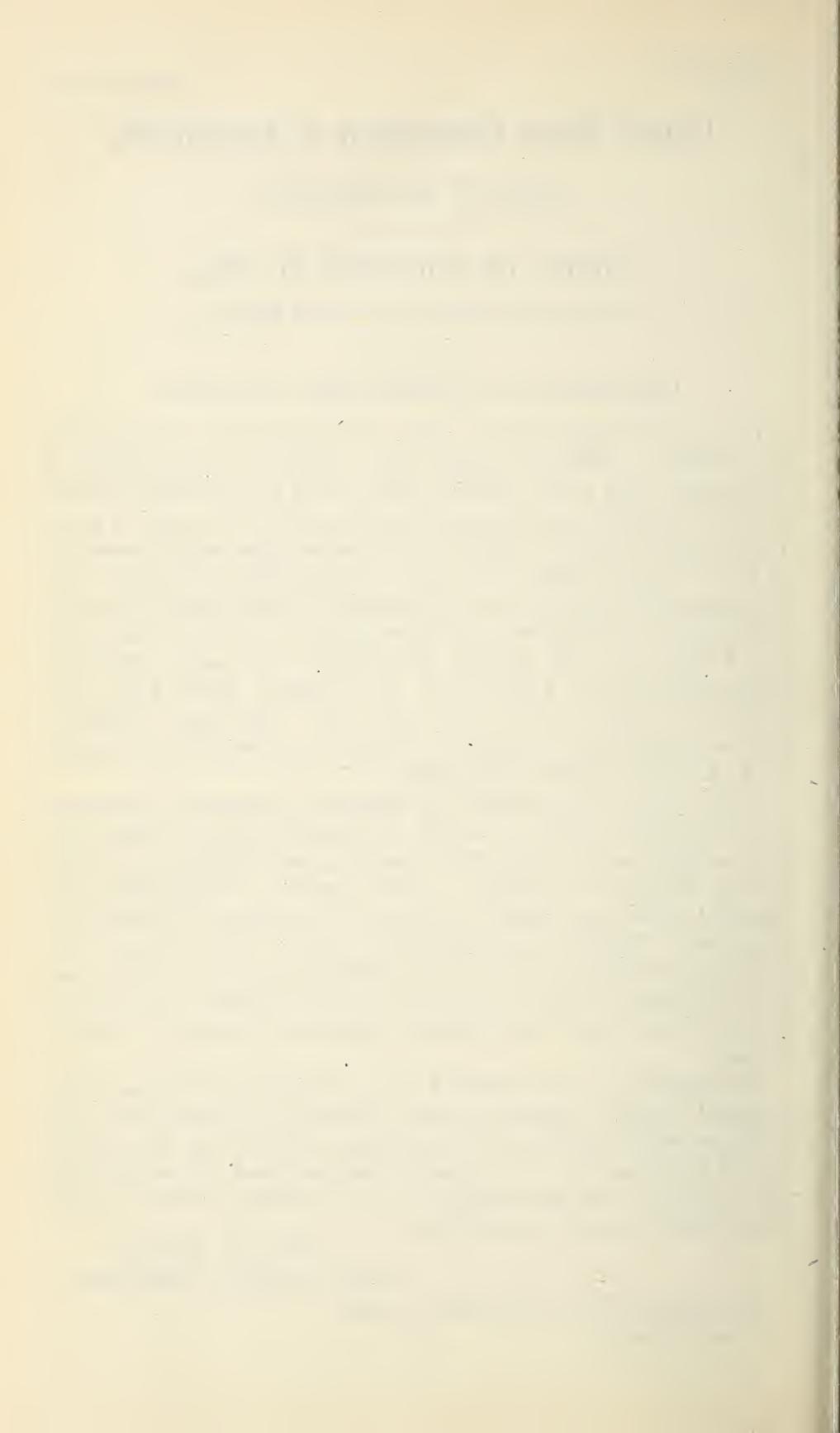
On October 17, 1912, Farrell & Co., a corporation, Omaha, Nebr., claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released to L. L. Fassett upon payment by the claimant of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1912.

74442°—No. 2165—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2166.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one case containing 100 bottles, and another case containing 200 bottles of vodka, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of S. Greenstein, Suffern, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 20, 1912, by the Fulton Extract & Cordial Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York, through the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Monopol Vodka—Made and Bottled in Russian Monopol." The product also bore a label in Russian characters stating that it was "Vodka."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label thereon bore a statement regarding it which was false and misleading in that the product was falsely branded as to the country in which it was produced and manufactured; that is to say, the statement in Russian, "Monopol Vodka—Made and Bottled in Russian Monopol," and in that the label bore a statement indicating that the printing of the label was done by the Excise or Interior Department of the Empire of Russia; whereas, as a matter of fact, the product was made and bottled in the borough of Brooklyn, State and city of New York, and the printing of the label was done within said borough, city, and State. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and in that it was

labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and in that it purported to be a foreign product, when in fact it was of domestic origin and manufacture; and it was further misbranded in that the label thereon bore a statement, design, and device regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in that, whereas the label bore a statement indicating that the printing of said label and device was done by the Excise or Interior Department of the Empire of Russia, and the statement that the product purported to be "Monopol Vodka—Made and Bottled in Russian Monopol," in truth and in fact, said printing was not done under the auspices of the Empire of Russia or any of its agencies, but was done in the borough of Brooklyn, city and State of New York, and the product was manufactured and produced by the Fulton Extract & Cordial Works in the borough of Brooklyn, city and State of New York.

On October 17, 1912, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31, 1912.

2166



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2167.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CATSUP.

On May 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the McMechen Preserving Co., a corporation, Wheeling, W. Va., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in December, 1910, from the State of West Virginia into the District of Columbia of a quantity of catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Elmwood Brand Catsup, made from tomatoes, gran. sugar, salt, pure spices, grain vinegar, and preserved with 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. McMechen Preserving Co., Wheeling, W. Va. U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Molds present in 32 per cent of microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores in the proportion of 225 per one-sixtieth cmm.; bacteria estimated at 480,000,000 per cc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On May 10, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and a fine of \$10 with costs was imposed by the court.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1913.

7442°—No. 2167—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2168.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF FEED.

On May 31, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report from the Dairy and Food Commissioner of said State, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30,000 pounds of "corn and oats" and 10,000 pounds of cracked corn, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages on the tracks of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., at Richmond, Va., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 11, 1912, by the Ohio Hay & Grain Co., Findlay, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled, invoiced, and sold as "corn and oats" and "cracked corn."

Adulteration of the corn and oats was alleged in the libel for the reason that corn cob, broken wheat, stems, weed seeds, and buckwheat had been mixed and packed with said product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding of this product was alleged for the reason that the labeling was false and misleading, in that while labeled and offered for sale under the distinctive name of "corn and oats," it was, in fact, a mixture of oats, corn feed, corn cob, broken wheat, stems, weed seeds, and buckwheat, thus being labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser. Adulteration of the cracked corn was alleged in the libel for the reason that oats, whole and crushed, and broken and cracked wheat had been mixed and packed with said product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labeling was false and misleading, in that, while labeled and offered for sale under the distinctive name of "cracked corn," it was, in fact, a mixture of oats, whole and crushed, coarse ground corn, and broken or crushed wheat, thus being labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On June 14, 1912, the said Ohio Hay & Grain Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the products should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with the Act.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 2, 1913.*

2168



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2169.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF JAMAICA GINGER.

On July 3, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against W. S. Farris, doing business under the name and style of the Union Manufacturing & Packing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging the sale by him, under a written guaranty, on or about September 1, 1910, for interstate shipment, of a quantity of Jamaica ginger which was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, which product, without having been changed in any particular, was, on or about September 2, 1910, shipped by the purchaser thereof from the State of Utah into the State of Wyoming. The product was labeled: "Concentrated essence of Jamaica Ginger. This essence contains in a concentrated form all the valuable medicinal properties of the best Jamaica Ginger and cannot be equalled for colic, cramps, diarrhoea, Flatulency, and Dyspepsia. Dose. Adults 1 teaspoonful, for children in proportion to age, given in sugar and water. Prepared by Union Manufacturing & Packing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 0.8890; non-volatile solids, grams per 100 cc, 0.969; ash, grams per 100 cc, 0.123; alcohol, by volume, 67.4 per cent; La Wall's test for capsicum, positive; Nelson's test for capsicum, positive; Seeker's test for ginger, positive; caramel, none. Adulteration and misbranding of the product were alleged in the information for the reason that it was not a concentrated essence of Jamaica ginger, as represented by the label, but an appreciable quantity of capsicum had been substituted in part therein for Jamaica ginger, and said label was false and misleading, in that it represented the product to be unequalled for colic, cramps, diarrhea, flatulency, and dyspepsia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not an efficient remedy for the said diseases and disorders, and said product contained 60.4 per cent of

alcohol, the presence and proportion of which were not declared on said label. It will be noted that the product was alleged in the information to contain 60.4 per cent of alcohol, while it was shown by analysis to contain 67.4 per cent of alcohol. The case was reported for prosecution upon a charge of misbranding only.

On October 15, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 with costs.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 3, 1913.*

2169



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2170.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On June 16, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 28 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 29, 1910, by M. H. & M. S. Place, Oswego, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "M. H. and M. S. Place 48 Cider Vinegar, guaranteed under pure food law not made by a trust, Oswego, New York."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it purported to be pure cider vinegar but there had been mixed with it a dilute solution of acetic acid and distilled vinegar and foreign substances in imitation of cider vinegar, so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that certain substances, to wit, a dilute solution of acetic acid and other foreign substances designed and intended to produce an imitation of cider vinegar had been substituted in part in said vinegar for cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above whereby it purported to be cider vinegar but was in fact an imitation of cider vinegar, to wit, composed of dilute acetic acid and other substances in imitation of cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded as set forth above so as to deceive and mislead a purchaser, in that the label bore the statement that the product was cider vinegar, which statement was false and misleading in the particulars aforesaid.

On May 8, 1912, said M. H. & M. S. Place, claimants, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the product misbranded. It was further ordered

that the product should be released and delivered to said claimants upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 3, 1913.*

2170



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2171.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OATS.

On June 30, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 40 bags containing 200 bushels of oats remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of W. J. Fite, Charlotte, N. C., alleging that the product had been shipped on June 7, 1911, by the City Hay & Grain Co., Norfolk, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label but was sold and represented to be "No. 2 Mixed oats," and invoiced as "40 bags mx oats 200 bushels."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was represented to be No. 2 mixed oats which should be oats of various colors not to contain more than 2 ounces of dirt and 2 ounces of other grain and weighing not less than 28 pounds to the measured bushel, whereas, said product was not No. 2 mixed oats but was composed of 92.4 per cent oats and 7.6 per cent foreign material, largely straw and chaff. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was offered for sale under the name of No. 2 mixed oats, whereas it was not No. 2 mixed oats but was composed largely of straw and chaff.

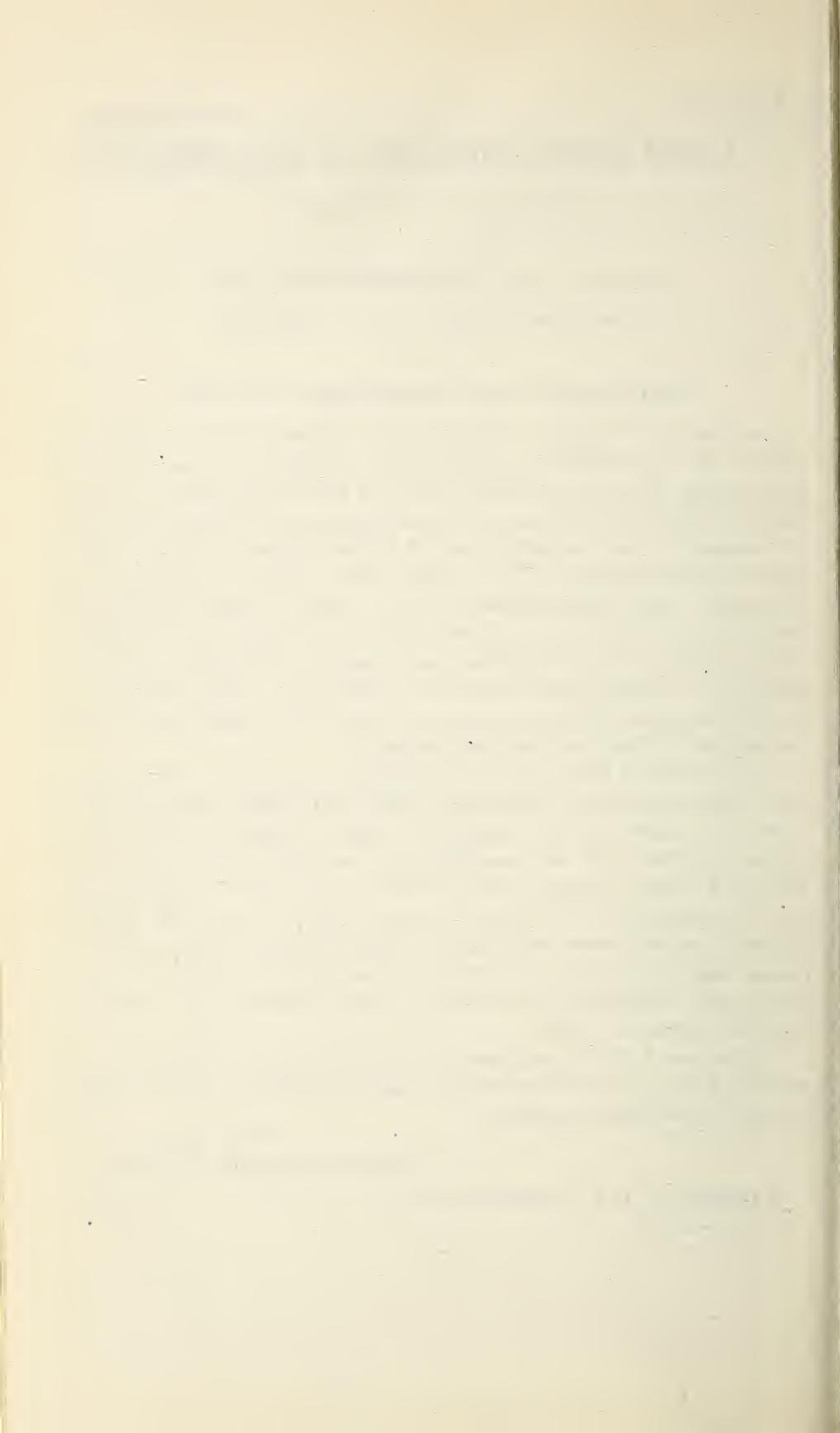
On October 9, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1913.

74441°—No. 2171—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2172.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CANDY CIGARS.

On June 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against E. Greenfield's Sons, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 14, 1910, and February 21, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts of two consignments of candy cigars which were adulterated. The first consignment was labeled: "Alert Cigars, Serial No. 1565, Cupid Brand. Trade Mark—E. Greenfield's Sons & Co. Fine American Confectionery." The second consignment was labeled: "Alert cigars, Serial No. 1565, Cupid Brand Candies. Trade Mark—E. Greenfield's Sons & Co. Fine American Confectionery. Tobacos Imitados, No. 256."

Analysis of a sample of the first consignment of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Arsenic as As_2O_3 , parts per million, 15. Analysis of a sample of the second consignment of the product showed the following results: Arsenic as As_2O_3 , parts per million, 9. Adulteration of the products was alleged in the information for the reason that they contained an ingredient deleterious and detrimental to health, to wit, arsenic.

On October 30, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1913.

74441°—No. 2172—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2173.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MINERAL WATER.

On June 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Schierer, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 5, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey of a quantity of mineral water which was adulterated. The product was labeled in part as follows: "La Margarita en Looches Water. A Natural Mineral Water."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that there were present an average of 721 organisms per cubic centimeter for twelve bottles analyzed. Three bottles showed the presence of *B. coli* organisms in one one-hundredth of a cubic centimeter; eight bottles, in one-tenth of a cubic centimeter, eleven bottles, in 1 cubic centimeter and none in 10 cubic centimeters in one bottle, indicating that the product was polluted and consisted of a filthy or decomposed substance. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, to wit, fecal matter.

On October 30, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1913.

7441°—No. 2173—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2174.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF CANNED TOMATOES.

On October 19, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 cases each containing 2 dozen cans of tomatoes remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the product had been shipped on October 12 and 14, 1911, by J. S. Farren & Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Eden Brand Tomatoes—2 dozen. Cans Size No. 3 (or size No. 2) packed by J. S. Farren & Co., Baltimore, Md. F F Richmond, Va." (On cans) "Eden Brand Tomatoes—Packed by J. S. Farren & Co., Incorporated, Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained from 30 to 40 per cent of added water and the contents of each of the cans was approximately one-third water, the same being added and substituted for tomatoes. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, that is to say, as canned tomatoes, when, as a matter of fact, water constituted approximately 33½ per cent of said product.

On January 12, 1912, the said J. S. Farren & Co., claimant, having withdrawn its objections and exceptions theretofore filed and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the product misbranded. It was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act, or in lieu thereof that said product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1913.





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2175.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANNED PEAS.

On October 23, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 150 cases each containing 24 cans of peas remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Joseph V. Stoltz, Leavenworth, Kans., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 12, 1911, by the Wabash Canning Co., Wabash, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Kansas and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Wabash Brand Extra Sifted Peas, Packed by Wabash Canning Co., Wabash, Ind." (On cans) "Wabash Brand." (Design: cluster of green peas in pod) "Extra Sifted Early June Peas. Guaranteed by the Wabash Canning Co. under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 8050. Net Weight of the Contents, about 20 Oz."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label thereon was false and misleading and calculated to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was extra sifted peas, when, in truth and in fact, it consisted of peas that had been soaked and not extra sifted early June peas as stated upon the label. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label upon the outside of each can was such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product consisted of extra sifted early June peas guaranteed by the Wabash Canning Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, when, in truth and in fact, it consisted of soaked peas and not extra sifted early June peas as stated upon the labels and was not manufactured within and under the restrictions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

On July 18, 1912, the said Wabash Canning Co., claimant, having consented to enter into bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act in the sum of \$500 and to pay all costs of the proceedings, it was

ordered by the court that upon fulfillment of the conditions set forth above the product should be released and delivered to said claimant, and on October 14, 1912, the libel was dismissed.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 4, 1913.*

2175



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2176.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CATSUP.

On November 13, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of H. L. Singer, Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on October 26, 1911, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Six—No. 10 cans—Somerset Club Brand Catsup—Prepared from Tomato Trimmings, Sugar, Onions, Spices, Grain Vinegar, 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Sodium." (On cans) "Somerset Club Brand Catsup—Prepared from Tomato Trimmings, Sugar, Onions, Spices, Grain Vinegar, 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Sodium. Packed by S. J. Van Lill Co., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance and was deleterious to health.

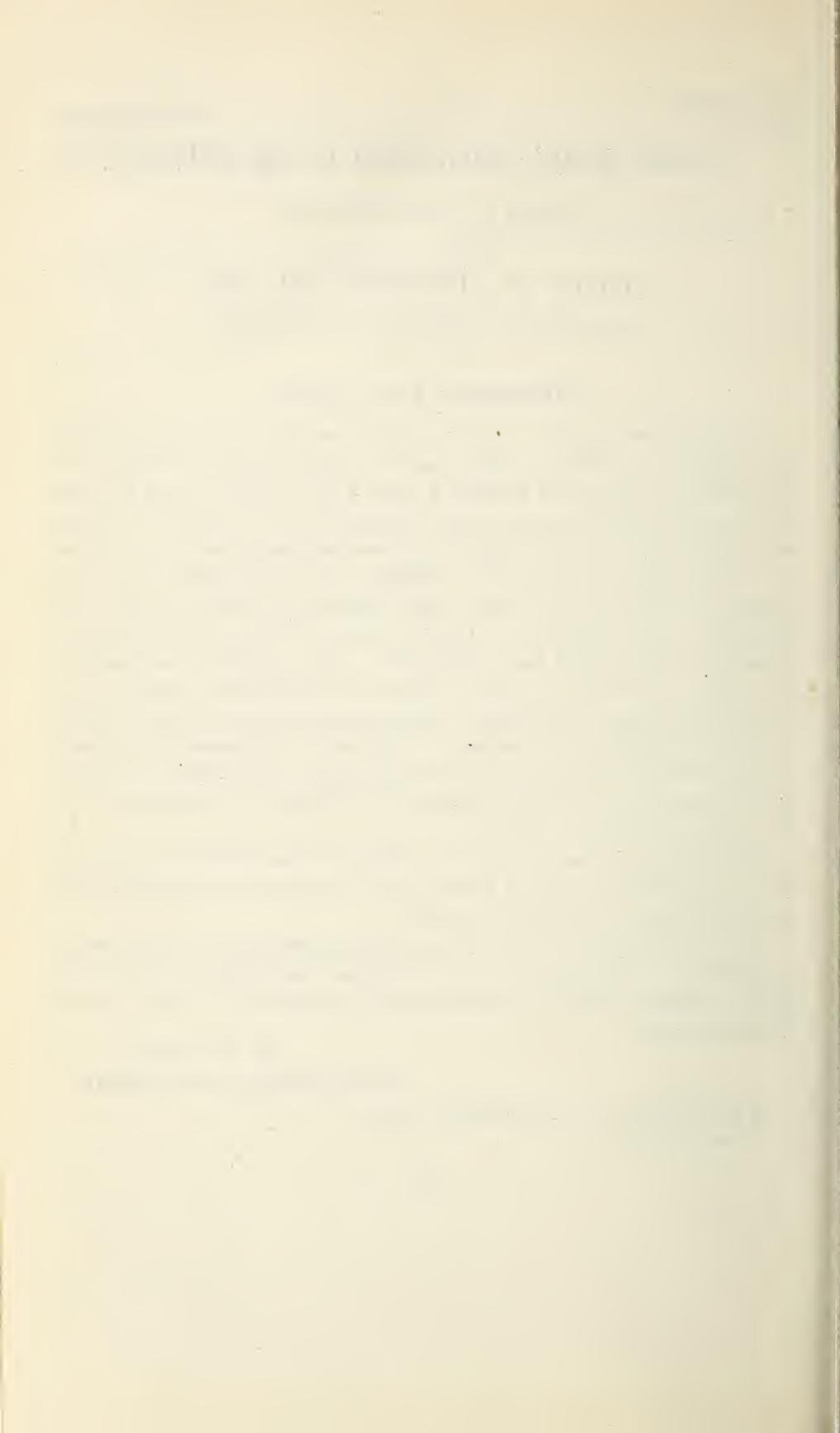
On October 22, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1913.

7441°—No. 2176—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2177.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANNED BEANS.

On January 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 24 cans of beans, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Aylesbury Mercantile Co., Wichita, Kans., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 6, 1911, by the United States Canning Co. (W. H. Sterling and A. R. Moore, receivers), Fredonia, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Amerco Brand Soaked Lima Beans." (On cans) "Amerco Brand Lima Beans Packed for the Aylesbury Mercantile Co., Wichita, Kansas. This brand is a guarantee of high quality goods. Amerco Brand Lima Beans. Packed for the Aylesbury Mercantile Co., Wichita, Kansas." The word "soaked" was stamped on the label with an ink similar in shade to the background of the label.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was labeled in such an indistinct and illegible manner as not sufficiently to forewarn the purchaser or consumer of the quality of said beans, in that in the device upon the label, consisting of a dish of lima beans, the coloring was lighter than the body or background of the label and directly over this light portion was indistinctly stamped in ink of a similar shade to that of said device the word "soaked," but in such an indistinct and illegible manner as to be inconspicuous and not of sufficient prominence to forewarn the purchaser or consumer of the quality of said beans, and the label was, as a whole, deceptive and misleading.

On March 18, 1912, the said Aylesbury Mercantile Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel, the court found in favor of the United States. It was further ordered that the product should

be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 6, 1913.*

2177



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2178.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANNED PLUMS.

On February 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 750 cases, each containing 24 cans of plums, remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Jett & Wood, Wichita, Kans., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 14, 1911, by the Oceana Canning Co., Shelby, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Kansas and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (Principal label on tin) "'Michigan' Brand—Packed by Oceana Canning Co.'" (Picture of large blue plum) "Successors to Mikesell & Co., Shelby, Mich." (Label on back of tin) "'Michigan' Brand (Seal of the State of Michigan) Plums." (In large letters): "German Prunes" (Label on side of tin): "Guaranteed by us to conform with the National Food and Drug Act and the Pure Food Laws of all the states. Nothing finer than Michigan fruits—strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, cherries, peaches, plums, apples."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that said product was labeled in such a manner and style as not sufficiently to forewarn the purchaser or consumer of the identity of the article, in that the design upon the label, consisting of a large blue plum, was so colored and conspicuous as to lead the purchaser or consumer to believe that the product was of the same variety and identical with that depicted by the pictorial design, and, further, that the words "German prunes" were so conspicuously placed upon the label and the letters used in said words were of such size and prominence as to lead the purchaser or consumer to believe that the product consisted of German prunes and not plums and said label was so printed, colored, and worded as to mislead and deceive the purchaser or consumer into the belief that the product consisted of

German prunes when, in truth and in fact, it was a small variety of green native plum, exceedingly sour, without the characteristics of a prune, but differing in pits, size, and shape so materially from German prunes as a whole as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or consumer.

On March 18, 1912, the said Oceana Canning Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel, the court found that the goods were misbranded. It was further ordered by the court that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings by said claimant and the execution of bond in the sum of \$1,000, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1913.

2178



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2179.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On August 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John W. Harrison, trading as the Aragon Coffee Co., Richmond, Va., charging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 8, 1911, from the State of Virginia into the State of Alabama of a quantity of coffee which was alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: "Jarvina High Grade Blended Roasted Coffee compounded with best imported chicory * * * Aragon Coffee Co., Richmond, Va."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be a ground compound, composed of about 82 per cent low-grade Rio and about 18 per cent chicory. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label thereon bore statements regarding it which were false and misleading in that the word "Jarvina" conveyed the impression that the product was a Java coffee or contained Java coffee, while, as a matter of truth and fact, it did not, and further in that the coffee was stated to be high grade, whereas, in truth and in fact, a high-grade coffee was not used and contained in the product, and it was also misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that it purported to be a high-grade coffee when, in truth and in fact, it was a low-grade Rio and purported to be a Java coffee.

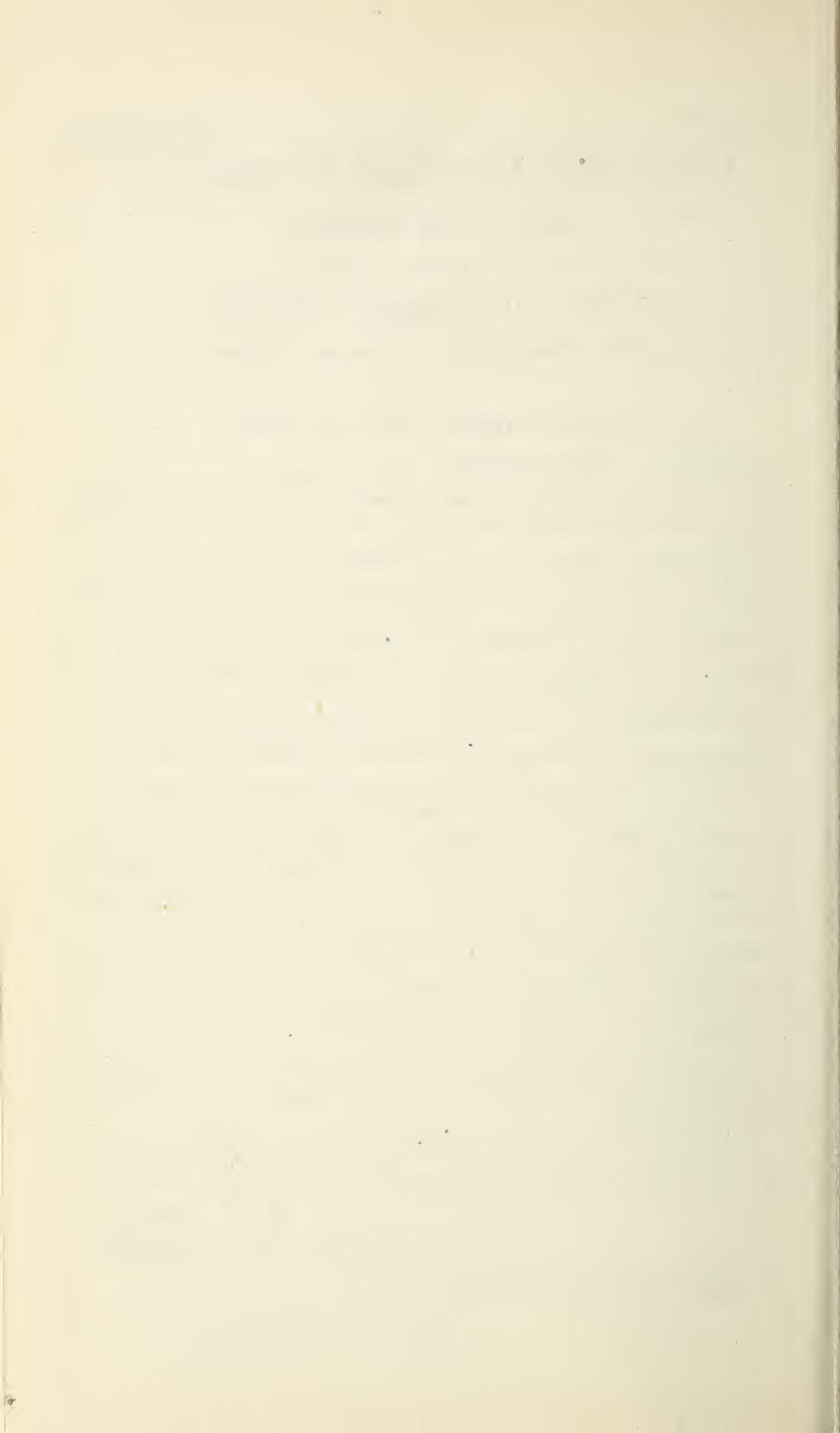
On October 11, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1913.

74435°—No. 2179—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2180.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF COFFEE COMPOUND.

On August 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 16, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Alabama of a quantity of so-called Elephant Compound Coffee and Chicory which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Elephant Compound Coffee and Chicory. The small quantity of chicory in this compound is used simply to bring out the flavor and good qualities of the coffee. One can of Elephant brand properly made will produce better results than twice the amount of other coffee. Double strength."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the compound to be composed of about 75 per cent ground Rio and about 25 per cent ground chicory. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label thereon bore a statement, to wit, "The small quantity of chicory in this compound is used simply to bring out the flavor and good qualities of the coffee", which said statement was false and misleading, in that the quantity of chicory present was not small and in that said chicory did not bring out the flavor and good qualities of the coffee, but was used as an adulterant to cheapen the cost of the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label bore a statement, to wit, "One can of Elephant brand properly made will produce better results than twice the amount of other coffee", which said statement was false and misleading for the reason that one can of said product would not produce better results than double the amount of other coffee. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that the label and brand bore

statements which misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that it contained a small amount of chicory which was placed in the product to bring out the flavor and good qualities of the coffee contained therein and that the compound would produce better results than twice the amount of other coffee, whereas in truth and in fact the amount of chicory present in the product was not small and was not placed in the product nor used to bring out the flavor and good qualities of the coffee contained therein, but cheapened said product and produced an article which upon use as coffee in a cooked and prepared form for human consumption made a very dark liquid so that a less quantity of said article could be used where the prepared or cooked coffee of the ordinary color was desired; and said article would not produce better results than twice the amount of other coffee as stated upon the brand and label of the product.

On October 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 7, 1913.*

2180



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2181.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED MILK.

On June 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 500 cases each containing 48 cans of evaporated milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Council Bluffs Grape Growers' Association, Council Bluffs, Iowa, holding the same in storage for Morris Bernstein and Louis Bernstein, doing business under the style of "The People's Store," alleging that the product had been shipped by N. G. Conybear & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Iowa and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Auto Brand Evaporated Milk Made By _____ Boos, Oostburg, Wisconsin. Special Auto Evaporated Milk. Is made from pure cows milk, evaporated to the consistency of rich cream, then perfectly sterilized after the can has been hermetically sealed. This milk will keep in any climate and until opened, and after opening, will keep sweet much longer than fresh milk. Shake Well Before You Open Can. Net weight, about sixteen ounces. Directions. This milk can be used for all purposes for which fresh milk is used by adding water to obtain the desired consistency. For ice cream, fruits and cereals, this milk has no equal. Guaranteed under Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label upon the product was misleading and false and such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser and to enable the offering of the product for sale as being evaporated milk when, in truth and in fact, it was not so. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was not an article which might justly be called evaporated milk, but, in truth and in fact, was a compound of milk and milk products which was below the standard fixed by the rules

of the Department of Agriculture in pursuance of the Food and Drugs Act, as said product contained only 7.2 per cent fat and 32 $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent total solids and fat product and was not sufficiently condensed to be entitled to the name evaporated milk.

Thereafter, the cause having come on for a hearing during the month of July, 1912, said Morris and Louis Bernstein, and N. G. Conybear & Co., and also Campbell & West, brokers, Omaha, Nebr., claimants, having admitted the allegations in the libel, it was ordered by the court that upon the execution of bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released to said claimants and that they should pay the costs of proceedings. On September 21, 1912, it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs the cause should be dismissed.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 7, 1912.*

2181



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2182.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BEER.

On October 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against H. E. Bachman, doing business under the name of the Wheeling Specialty Co., Wheeling, W. Va., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in April, 1912, from the State of West Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of beer which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Atlas Carbonated Soda A Compound of Healthful Cereals Great Flesh and Strength Builder Healthful Nutritious Absolutely Non-intoxicating Wheeling Specialty Company, Sole Distributors Wheeling, W. Va. * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, by volume, 4 per cent; methyl alcohol, none. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label upon the product was calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the product was carbonated soda, absolutely non-intoxicating, as represented by said label, but in fact it was ordinary beer.

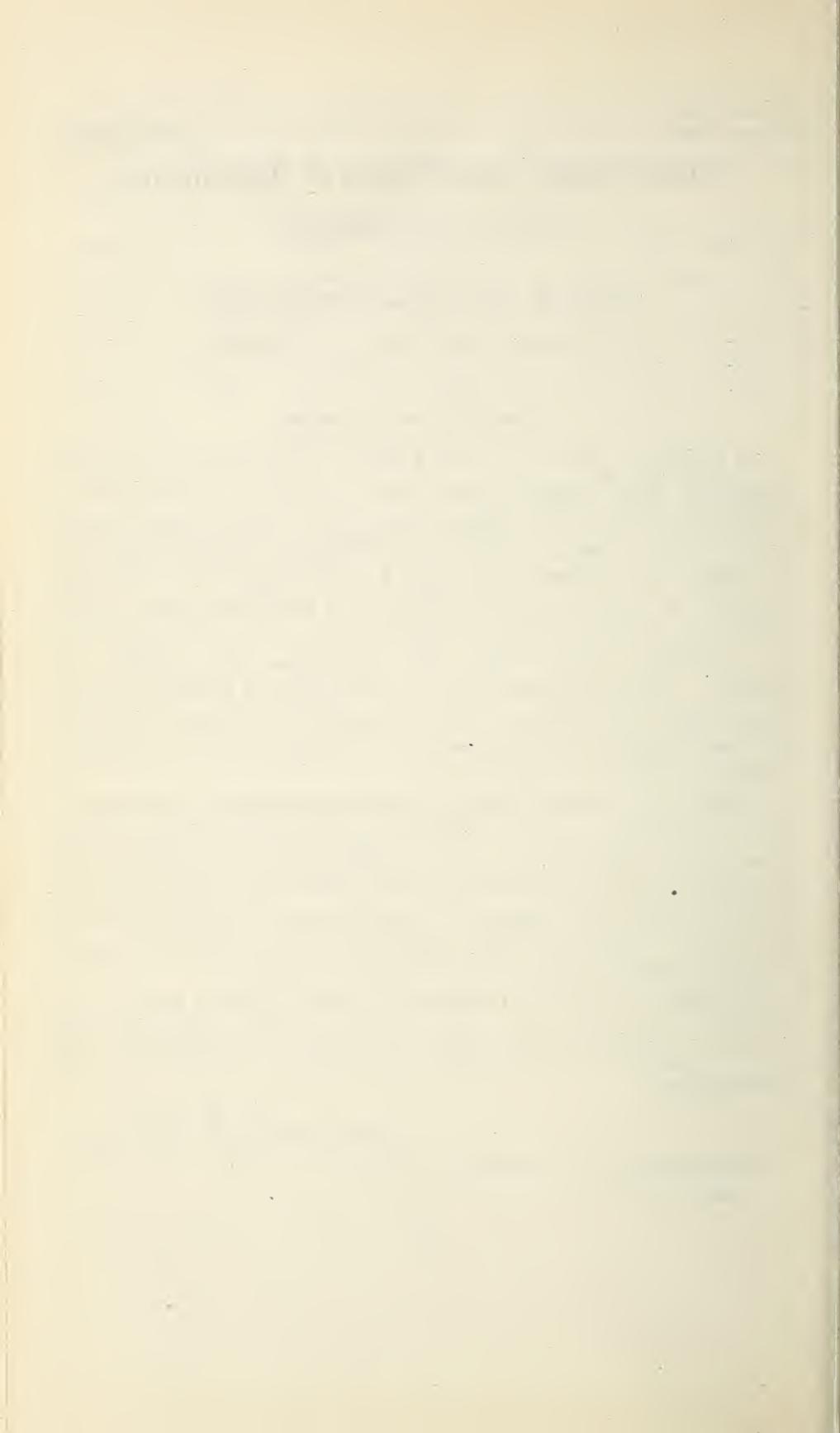
On October 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15 and costs. This case was reported for prosecution upon charges of adulteration and misbranding.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1913.

74435°—No. 2182—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2183.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BEER.

On October 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against H. E. Bachman, doing business under the name of the Wheeling Specialty Co., Wheeling, W. Va., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in April, 1912, from the State of West Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of beer which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Atlas Carbonated Soda A Compound of Healthful Cereals Great Flesh and Strength Builder Healthful Nutritious Absolutely Non-intoxicating Wheeling Specialty Company, Sole Distributors Wheeling, W. Va. * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, by volume, 4.05 per cent; methyl alcohol, none. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label upon the product was calculated to mislead and deceive the purchaser into believing that said product was carbonated soda, absolutely non-intoxicating, whereas in truth and in fact it was not carbonated soda, absolutely non-intoxicating, as represented by said label, but was ordinary beer.

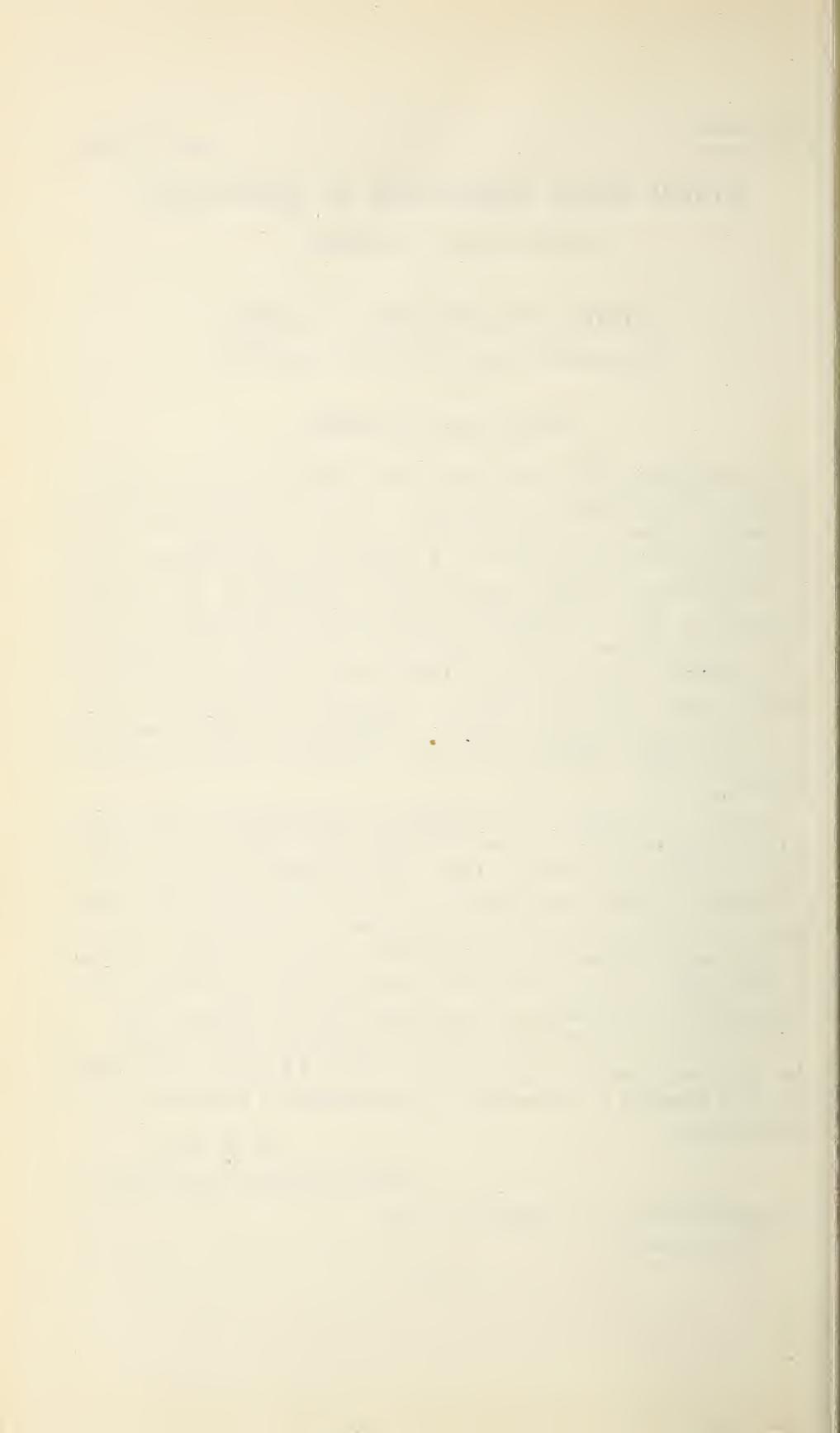
On October 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15 and costs. This case was reported for prosecution upon charges of adulteration and misbranding.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1913.

74435°—No. 2183—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2184.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BEER.

On October 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against H. E. Bachman, doing business under the name of the Wheeling Specialty Co., Wheeling, W. Va., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in April, 1912, from the State of West Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of beer which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Atlas Carbonated Soda A Compound of Healthful Cereals Great Flesh Builder Nutritious The Wheeling Specialty Company, Sole Distributors Wheeling, W. Va. * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, by volume, 3.42 per cent; methyl alcohol, none; shortage bottle No. 1, 20.7 per cent; shortage bottle No. 2, 15.4 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label upon the product was calculated to mislead and deceive the purchaser into believing that it was carbonated soda, when, in truth and in fact, it was not carbonated soda as represented by the label, but was ordinary beer.

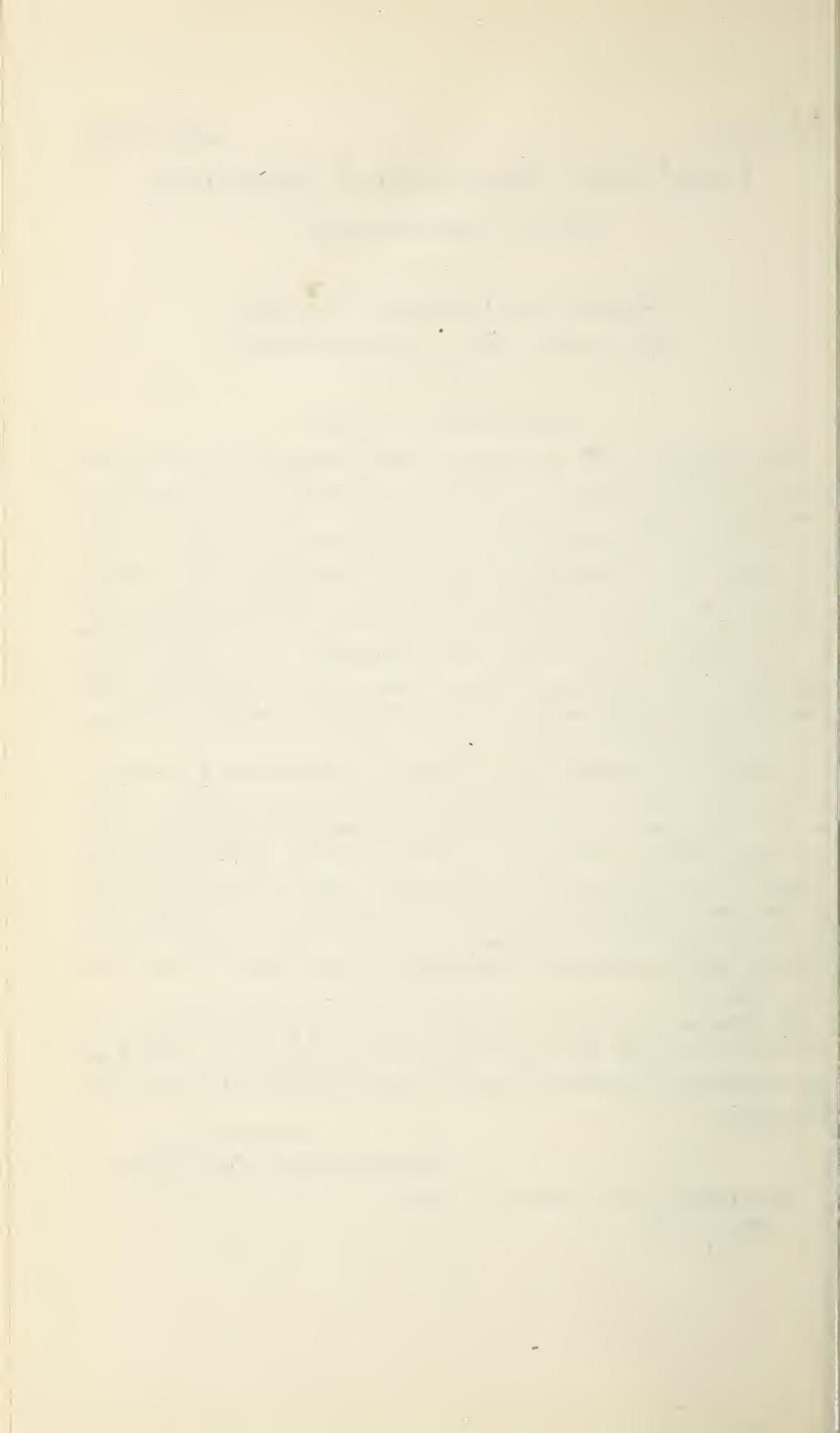
On October 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15 and costs. This case was reported for prosecution upon charges of adulteration and misbranding.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1913.

74435°—No. 2184—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2185.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On July 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of five barrels of so-called pure apple cider vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Mills Preserving Co. (Inc.), New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 28, 1912, by the Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Louisiana and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On end barrels) "Dawson Bros., Distributors Pure Apple Cider—Southern Beauty Brand—Vinegar, Memphis, Tenn. (On other end) "Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., Manufacturers of high grade Ciders and Vinegars, Nichols Ave. & Union R. R., Memphis—Mills Preserving Co. New Orleans, La."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that while purporting from the label or brand to be pure apple cider vinegar it was not so, but contained a quantity of added water, which water had been substituted in part for the vinegar and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that by the label and brand above recited the product was represented to be and purported to be pure apple cider vinegar when, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but contained a large quantity of added water and it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure apple cider vinegar, and it was so labeled as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into believing that it was pure apple cider vinegar, when, in truth and in fact, it was not but was a mixture of vinegar and added water and the label bore the statement that the product was pure apple cider vinegar, which was false and misleading in that it was not pure apple cider vinegar but a mixture containing vinegar and added water.

On November 1, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal after relabeling.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 8, 1913.*

2185



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2186.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA.

On August 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on September 16, 1912, an amended supplemental libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 72 packages of Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, alleging that the product had been shipped on or about July 29, 1912, by the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On shipping cases) "One Dozen Phillips' Digestible Cocoa Keep in a Cool Dry Place Made in Glenbrook, Conn." (On front of cans) "Sweet Cocoa Phillips' Digestible Cocoa A Delicious and Highly Nutritious Compound Easily Digested Half Pound Prepared by The Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Company New York." (On back of cans) "Phillips' Digestible Cocoa Compound of Cocoa, Sugar, Phosphates, with Vanilla Flavoring. A small proportion of phosphates is added, with a view of furnishing increased nutriment."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label on the shipping cases, set forth above, represented the product to be digestible cocoa, when, in fact, it was not genuine pure cocoa, but was a compound of cocoa, sugar, phosphates, and vanilla flavor, and there had been thus mixed and packed with the cocoa so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and there had been substituted in part for said cocoa, sugar, phosphates, and vanilla flavoring. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the shipping cases, set forth above, represented the product to be digestible cocoa, when, in truth and in fact, it was a compound of cocoa, sugar, phosphates, and vanilla flavoring, which fact was not declared upon the label appearing on the shipping cases, and said label in this way bore a statement regarding the prod-

uct and the ingredients thereof which statement was false and misleading and was such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the article was genuine cocoa, when in truth and in fact it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the principal label upon the cans appeared in large and conspicuous type and bore the statement relative to the contents of the cans, that it was digestible cocoa, when in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a compound of cocoa, sugar, phosphates, and vanilla flavoring, and that, by reason of the position of said principal label and the bold and conspicuous type in which printed and the manner of its display, the statement contained in the label which appeared on the back of the can in smaller type and less conspicuously displayed, that the product was a compound of cocoa, sugar, and phosphates, with vanilla flavoring, was, by reason of its position on the back of the can, where the purchaser would not be likely to see same, and by reason of the size and inconspicuousness of the type in which it was printed, not sufficient to correct the false and misleading statement that the product was cocoa which appeared in bold and conspicuous type on the principal label on the front of the can, and so the product was misbranded in that the label bore a statement as to the ingredients thereof which was false and misleading, and it was such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On November 1, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal, after relabeling.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2187.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On July 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the B. S. Ayars & Sons Co., a corporation, Bridgeton, N. J., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 6, 1911, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of tomato catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Bridgeton Highest Grade Catsup. 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda, Bridgeton Preserving Co., Bridgeton, N. J. This catsup is made of choice tomatoes, the finest spices, onions, distilled vinegar, granulated sugar, salt and prepared with 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Yeasts and spores, 65 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter; bacteria, 60,000,000 per cubic centimeter; molds in 73 per cent of the microscopic fields. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, that is to say, tomatoes containing yeasts, spores, bacteria, and molds.

On October 15, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1913.

74435°—No. 2187—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2188.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ACETANILID TABLETS AND NITROGLYCERIN TABLETS.

On May 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Warren Sutliff, George W. Case, Jacob Weinkauff, and Ensley J. Case, a copartnership doing business under the name and style of Sutliff & Case Co., Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana—

(1) Of a quantity of acetanilid tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed by Sutliff & Case Co. under the Food and Drugs Act June 30th 1906, Serial No. 528 500 Compressed Tablets No. 1027 Acetanilid, 3 grs. Sutliff & Case Co. Manufacturing Chemists Peoria, Illinois."

Analysis of samples of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Weight of 20 tablets, 4.7039 grams; average weight one tablet, 0.2351 gram; 0.3024 gram substance gave acetanilid, 0.2168 gram or 71.69 per cent; 0.3001 gram substance gave acetanilid, 0.2118 gram or 70.03 per cent; 0.3011 gram substance gave acetanilid, 0.2136 gram or 70.94 per cent. Average amount of acetanilid per tablet, calculated from the average weight of the tablets and the average percentages found, equals 2.57 grains acetanilid. Shortage, 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that each tablet contained less than 3 grains of acetanilid, wherefore the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Acetanilid 3 grs." borne on the label was false and misleading and conveyed the impression that each tablet contained 3 grains of acetanilid, whereas, in truth and in fact, the tablets averaged but 2.57 grains acetanilid per tablet.

(2) Of a quantity of nitroglycerin tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed by Sutliff & Case Co. under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 528. 1000 Tablet Triturates No. 704. Trinitrin (Nitro-Glycerin) 1-50 gr. Sutliff & Case Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Peoria Illinois."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following result: Nitroglycerin, 0.012 grain per tablet. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was of the strength of but 0.012 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet, wherefore its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "1000 Tablet Triturates No. 704 Trinitrin (Nitro-Glycerin) 1-50 gr." borne on the label was false and misleading because it would mislead and deceive the purchaser into believing that each tablet contained one-fiftieth grain nitroglycerin, when in truth and in fact said drug contained only 0.012 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet.

On October 25, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1913.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2189.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CORN MEAL.

On June 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 bags of corn meal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages upon the premises of the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore shipping tags marked: "Hopper, McGaw & Co., Balto, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, sour, moldy, and decomposed meal.

On August 6, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1913.

74436°—No. 2189—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2190.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

On July 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Michael P. Howlett, Maurice River, N. J., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of New Jersey into the District of Columbia—

(1) On November 9, 1911, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated. The product was labeled: "M. P. H. 10194-11-10 For H. R. Concklin 513-11th St., Washington, D. C. M. P. Howlett Planter and Shipper of Fresh and Salt Oysters. Maurice River, N. J. 500 P."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 5 out of 5 oysters showed the presence of gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter after 3 days' incubation in bile fermentation tubes; 5 out of 5 oysters in 0.1 cubic centimeter quantities; 3 out of 5 oysters in 0.01 cubic centimeter quantities; score, 320 points. 100 *B. coli* group isolated from each of 3 oysters, 10 *B. coli* group isolated from each of 2 oysters. 600,000 organisms per cubic centimeter, plain agar, after 3 days at 25° C.; 500,000 organisms per cubic centimeter, plain agar, after 3 days at 37° C.

(2) On or about November 10, 1911, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated. The product was labeled: "M. P. H. 800 C 4115-10-10 For H. R. Concklin 513-11th St., Washington, D. C. M. P. Howlett, Planter and Shipper of Fresh and Salt Oysters, Maurice River, N. J."

Adulteration of both consignments of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that, being an article used for food by man, it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, that is to say, oysters containing an excessive number of organisms, including gas-producing organisms and

bacteria of the *B. coli* group, which latter indicated contamination of the product with fecal matter.

On September 17, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of non vult to the information and the court suspended sentence.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 9, 1913.*

2190



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2191.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF NUX VOMICA TABLETS.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Warren Sutliff, G. W. Case, J. Wein-kauff, and Ensley J. Case, copartners, trading under the firm name and style of Sutliff & Case Co., Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana of a quantity of nux vomica extract tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1000 Tablet Triturates No. 515 Nux Vomica Powd. Ext. 1-4 gr. Sutliff & Case Co. Manufacturing Chemists Peoria, Illinois."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nux vomica extract per tablet, one-sixth grain. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label thereon bore the following statement concerning the contents thereof, to wit, "1000 Nux Vomica Powd. Ex. 1-4 gr. Sutliff & Case Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Peoria, Illinois.", and the product was sold to and intended to convey to the purchaser that each of the tablets contained one-fourth grain of nux vomica powdered extract, when in truth and in fact each of the tablets did not contain one-fourth of a grain of nux vomica. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, concerning the ingredients contained therein, which said statement was false and misleading, in that the words "Nux Vomica Powd. Ex. 1-4 gr." conveyed the impression and were intended to mean that each of the tablets contained one-fourth of a grain of nux vomica powdered extract, whereas in truth and in fact each of the tablets did not contain one-fourth of a grain of nux vomica powdered extract, but contained a less amount thereof, to wit, one-sixth of a grain of nux vomica powdered extract.

On October 25, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 9, 1913.*

2191



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2192.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CONFECTIONERY.

On October 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Reinhart & Newton Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 25, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia of a quantity of confectionery which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pineapple Slices—Phoenix Confections."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Color, fluorescein-uranine, S. & J., 510; polarization, direct at 25° C., +158.0° V; invert at 25° C., +142.0° V; invert at 87° C., +140.0° V; starch, present; no pineapple fruit; esters, slight trace. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that said label was calculated and intended to and did create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that it consisted of slices of pineapple or confectionery flavored with the genuine pineapple fruit flavor, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not consist of slices of pineapple, nor was it flavored with genuine pineapple fruit flavor, but was flavored in imitation of pineapple. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Pineapple Slices—Phoenix Confections", was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it purported and represented the product to be slices of pineapple and to consist of a confectionery flavored with genuine pineapple fruit, whereas in truth and in fact it was not slices of pineapple, but was a product prepared in imitation thereof and flavored with an imitation pineapple flavor, and further for the reason that the product

was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pineapple slices.

On October 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 with costs of \$13.90. The case was reported for prosecution upon a charge of adulteration as well as a charge of misbranding.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1913.*

2192



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2193.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

On November 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Bluthenthal & Bickart (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 31, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia of a quantity of blackberry cordial which was adulterated. The product was labeled: (On commercial end) "Blackberry." (On revenue end) "Cordial—A. Owens, U. S. Gauger Dist. Md. Mar. 3, 1911. Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., Rectifiers & Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Baltimore, Md. Stamp E 268866 Wine Gallons 10.00 Proof Gals. 2.00 Proof 00 Act. Proof 20."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Color, amaranth S & J No. 107; solids (grams per 100 cc), 31.40; reducing sugars direct (grams per 100 cc), 25.78; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.72; specific gravity, 1.11061; alcohol, per cent by volume, 7.38; reducing sugars invert (grams per 100 cc), 25.90; alkalinity water soluble ash (cc N/10 acid), 19.6; total P₂O₅ mg. per 100 cc), 20.8; water insoluble ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.08; sulphate in ash as SO₃ (grams per 100 cc), 0.09; K₂O (grams per 100 cc), 0.053; polarization invert at 87° C., -0.8° V, chlorin (grams per 100 cc), 0.22; Na₂O (grams per 100 cc), 0.25. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, an imitation blackberry cordial, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that an imitation blackberry cordial had been substituted for the genuine article.

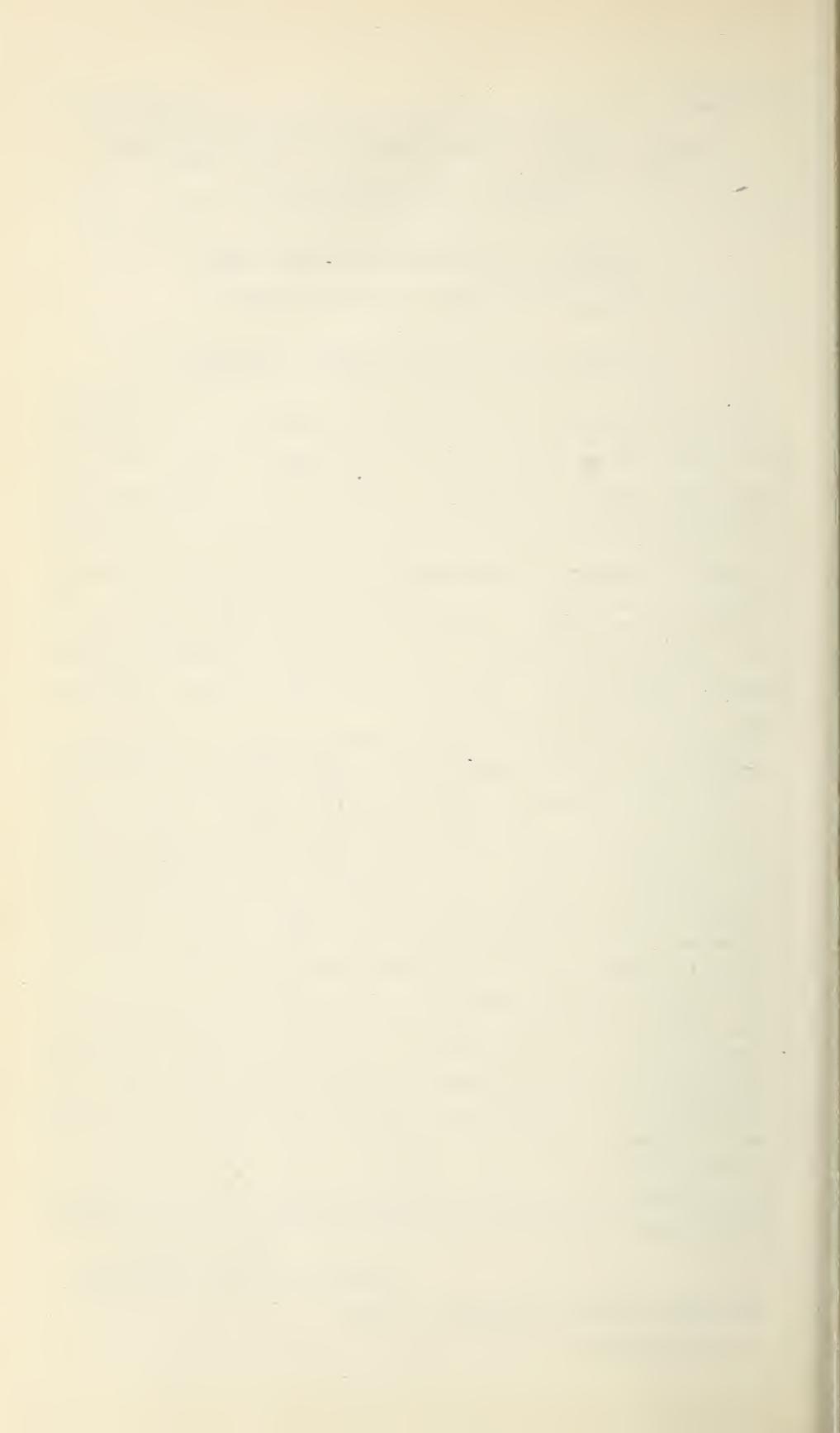
On November 4, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1913.

74436°—No. 2193—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2194.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On November 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 1, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia of a quantity of vanilla extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extract Vanilla No. 2, Bakers. Artificially Colored. Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. Manufacturing Chemists and Jobbers in Bakers', Confectioners' and Bottlers' Supplies, No. 219 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, 0.15 per cent; coumarin, 0.13 per cent; iodin test, positive; lead number at 44°, 0.09; caramel, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, an imitation extract of vanilla, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and for the further reason that said product was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed, to wit, by the use of caramel. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore a statement in substance and to the effect that the product was extract of vanilla, which said statement was false and misleading in that the product was not a genuine extract of vanilla, conforming to the commercial standard of such article, but was an imitation extract of vanilla. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Extract Vanilla," whereas in truth and in fact it was not extract of vanilla but was an imitation extract of vanilla.

On November 4, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1913.





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2195.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MALT SACCHARINE.

On November 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 13, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia of a quantity of malt saccharine which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On drum) "Malt Saccharine, Ferris-Noeth-Stern Company, Baltimore, Md., Sole Manufacturers. 5." (On tag) "Jacob Kraft, Savannah, Ga., from Ferris-Noeth-Stern Company, Bakers' and Confectioners' Supplies, 219 West Pratt St., and 218 Dover St., Baltimore, Md."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Ash, 1.62 per cent; sucrose (Clerget), 2.90 per cent; polarization direct at 23.5° C., + 15.8 °V.; polarization invert at 23.5° C., + 12.0 °V.; polarization invert at 87° C., + 13.6 °V.; reducing sugars as invert, 5.63 per cent; protein (N x 6.25), 13.62 per cent; saccharine, none; starch, 63.42 per cent; diastatic power, 1 gram = 5.3 grams of maltose ($\text{Cl}_2\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$). Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, ordinary ground malt, had been mixed and packed with it so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and, further, in that a certain substance, to wit, ordinary ground malt, had been substituted for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore a statement in substance and to the effect that it was malt saccharine, which statement was false and misleading in that the product was not malt saccharine but was ordinary ground malt. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mis-

lead the purchaser, as malt saccharine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not malt saccharine, but was ordinary ground malt.

On November 4, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1913.*

2195



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2196.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CATSUP.

On November 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Atlas Preserving Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 9, 1910, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia of a quantity of catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Atlas Brand Catsup. 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. Atlas Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Yeasts and spores, 101 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter; bacteria, 192,000,000 per cubic centimeter; mold filaments in 56 per cent of the fields examined. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, tomatoes.

On November 4, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 11, 1913.*

74437°—No. 2196—13



1900

July 10. 1890. - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000' - 1000'

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2197.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CANNED TOMATOES.

On November 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the W. F. Assau Canning Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 12, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of canned tomatoes which were adulterated. The product was labeled: (On can) "High Grade Brand Tomatoes—Packed by W. F. Assau Canning Co., Baltimore, Md.—Empty contents into a dish as soon as can is opened."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Can No. 1. Per cent.	Can No. 2. Per cent.
Solids.....	3.74	3.73
Reducing sugars invert.....	2.24	1.67
Acidity as citric acid.....	.22	.29
Solids in juice.....	3.51	3.47
Reducing sugars invert in juice.....	2.26	1.80

The analysis indicates that this product contains at least 15 per cent of added water. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been substituted in part for tomatoes.

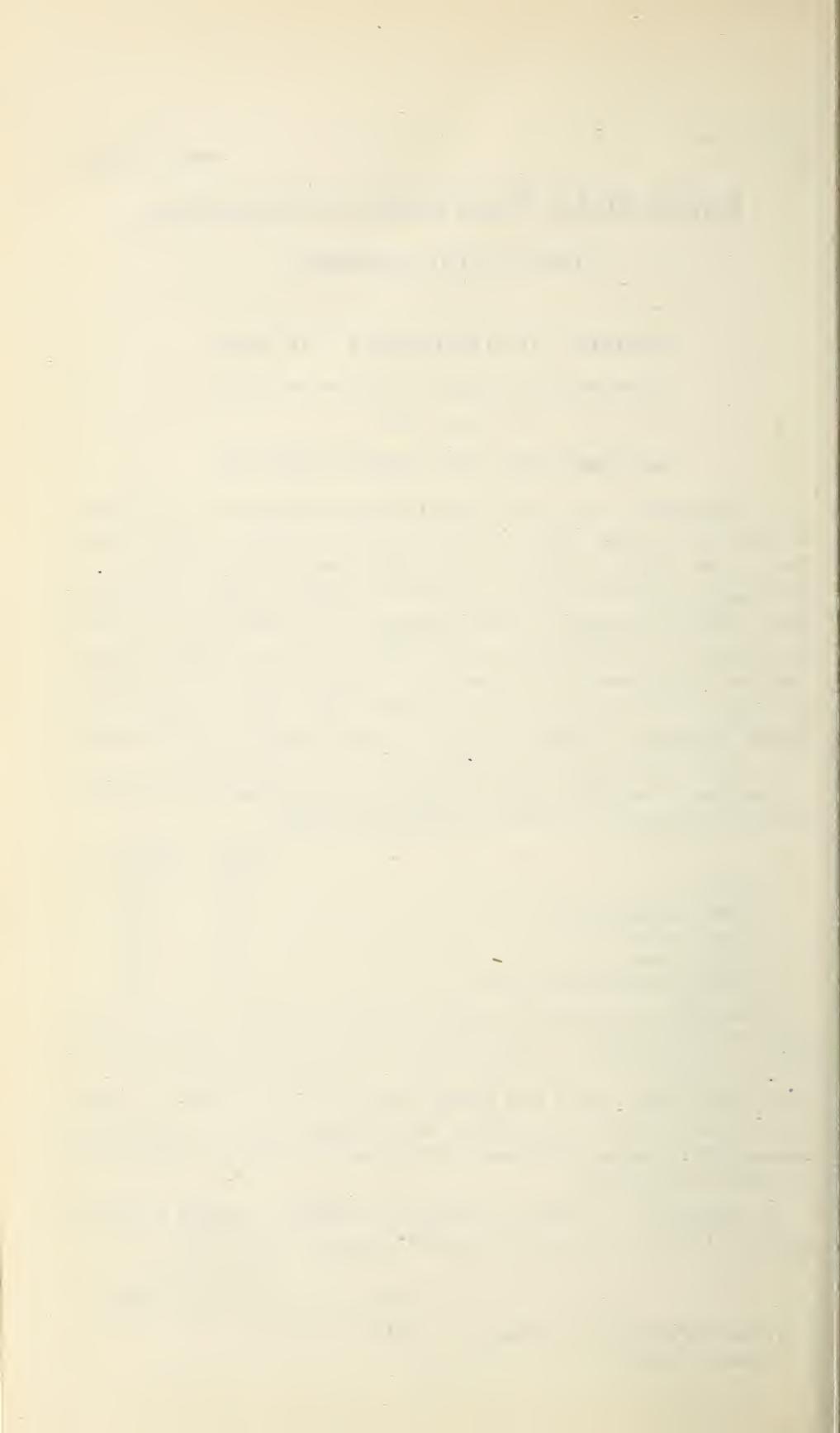
On November 4, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1913.

74437°—No. 2197—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2198.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On July 16, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 420 boxes, each containing 12 two-ounce bottles of vanilla extract remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Fargo Mercantile Co., Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about April 9, 1912, by the Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of North Dakota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "About 2 ounces Diamond Sheaf Brand Pure Extract of Vanilla. Alcohol 40 per cent. Packed for Fargo Merc. Co. Fargo, N. D." (On cartons) "About 2 ounces Diamond Sheaf Brand Extract of Vanilla. Alcohol 40 per cent for flavoring Ice-cream, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, etc. Manufactured for Fargo Mercantile Co. Fargo, N. D. To consumer. These extracts are manufactured in accordance with the Pure Food Laws of all States, and are of extra strength and quality, Fargo Mercantile Co., Fargo, N. D. For flavoring ice cream, jellies, custards, etc." (On bottles) "Two oz net Diamond Sheaf Brand Pure Extract of Vanilla. Alcohol 40 per cent. Packed for Fargo Merc. Co. Fargo, N. D."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that although it purported and was represented to be pure extract of vanilla, in truth and in fact it was not so, but was a substance containing a dilute extract of vanilla so mixed and packed with other and inferior substances as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the

quality and strength of the product, and other substances inferior to the pure extract of vanilla had been substituted therein for pure vanilla extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the product falsely stated and represented that the contents of the bottles was pure extract of vanilla and that it was manufactured in accordance with the pure food laws of all States and that it was of extra strength and purity, although in truth and in fact it was a diluted and adulterated extract of vanilla and was not manufactured in accordance with the pure food laws of any State and was of a strength and quality greatly inferior to pure extract of vanilla, and said false statements and representations on the labels were false and untrue and tended to mislead and deceive the purchaser of the product.

On August 9, 1912, the said Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co., claimant, having filed their petition, offering to pay all costs of the proceeding and to execute bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, it was ordered by the court that upon filing of said bond in the sum of \$500 and the payment of the costs the product should be released and delivered to said claimants and that the proceedings should be dismissed.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1913.

2198



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2199.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BITTERS.

On May 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Bettman-Johnson Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 19, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas of a quantity of bitters which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pale Orange Bitters Superior Quality Trade (Lion's head) Mark A Wholesome Tonic Pale Orange Bitters Superior Quality. These Bitters are guaranteed to be made under the most approved process of the best materials. (Guaranty legend) Serial No. 2161."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 32 per cent; colored with caramel. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label thereon failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of the alcohol contained in the product.

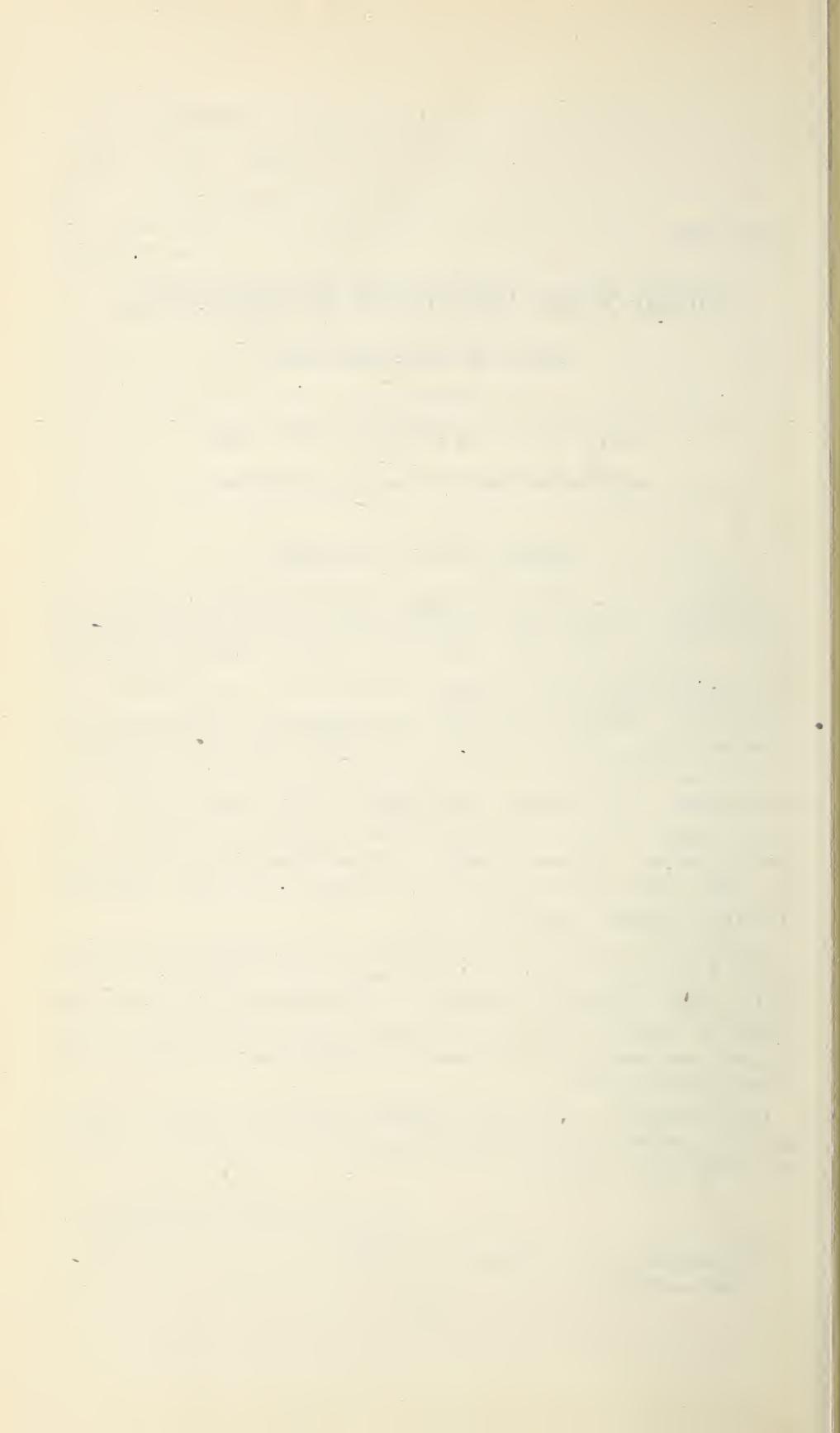
On November 8, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$14.30.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1913.

74437—No. 2199—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2200.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ORANGE FLAVOR.

On October 19, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Clarence Mihalovitch and Albert Mihalovitch, copartners, trading and doing business under and by the firm name of The American Products Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 6, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri of a quantity of orange flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On cartons) "Zanol concentrated non-alcoholic Pure Food Flavors—Food Colors—Orange Flavor, Pure, Economical, Sanitary. American Products Co. * * * Cincinnati, * * * Serial No. 22115-a * * *." (On tubes) "Zanol Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Food Flavors, Orange Flavor; composed of Oil of Orange, Glycerine, and a vegetable gum * * * American Products Co., Cincinnati, * * * 4 Drops equal a teaspoonful of ordinary extract, * * * fourteen drops to equal an ounce, * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Orange oil, 2.5 per cent; glycerin, present; gums, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a dilute flavor of orange was mixed and packed as, for, and with said article, purporting to be orange flavor, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and, further, in that a dilute flavor of orange, containing only one-half the required amount of oil of orange, was substituted wholly for what said article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label and brand was calculated and intended to and did convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that it was orange flavor or extract which conformed

to the known and recognized standards of quality and strength established therefor, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was a dilute flavor of orange, containing only one-half the required amount of oil of orange, to wit, 2.5 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and brand bore statements regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statements, to wit, "Orange Flavor" and "4 Drops equal a teaspoonful of ordinary extract—fourteen drops to equal an ounce" were false, misleading, and deceptive in that said statements purported and represented the product to be a genuine and standard orange flavor or extract which conformed to the known and recognized standards of quality and strength established therefor, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such orange flavor, but was a dilute flavor of orange, containing only one-half the required amount of oil of orange, to wit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and 4 drops thereof were not equal to a teaspoonful of ordinary extract, nor would 14 drops thereof equal one ounce of the ordinary extract.

On November 8, 1912, a plea of *nolo contendere* was entered on behalf of defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$14.75.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 11, 1913.*

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 1001 TO 2200.¹

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 3); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 6); Drugs (p. 6).]

FOODS.

N. J. No.	N. J. No.
Almond extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Almond.)	Cigars, Candy:
Apple chops:	Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co..... 2172
Thompson, Arthur J., Co..... 2126	Coon faces (candy):
Apple vinegar compound:	Ziegler, George, Co..... 2100
Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co..... 2158	Corn, Cracked:
(Arrowroot) Sunshine Suffolk biscuit:	Ohio Hay & Grain Co..... 2168
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co..... 2053	Corn, Sugar:
Bantams, Candy:	Atlantic Canning Co..... 2134
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery	Corn meal:
Mfg. Co..... 2118	Hopper, McGaw & Co..... 2189
Beans:	Corn and oats:
Aylesbury Mercantile Co..... 2177	Ohio Hay & Grain Co..... 2168
Moore, A. R..... 2177	Cracked corn. (<i>See</i> Corn, Cracked.)
Sterling, W. H..... 2177	Cream:
United States Canning Co..... 2177	Richardson, Beebe Co..... 2064
Biscuit (arrowroot), Sunshine Suffolk:	Desiccated eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated.)
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co..... 2053	Dried eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Dried.)
Blackberries:	Drip sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup.)
Dunaway, H. E..... 2161	Eggs, Desiccated:
Candy bantams:	Meyer, H..... 2086
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery	Eggs, Dried:
Mfg. Co..... 2118	Weaver, C. H. & Co..... 2131
Candy, Chocolate caramel sticks:	Eggs, Evaporated:
Johnston, Robert A., Co..... 2084	Kilbourne, L. Bernard..... 2105, 2107, 2110
Candy cigars:	Weaver, C. H., & Co..... 2105, 2107, 2110
Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co..... 2172	Evaporated eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Evaporated.)
Candy, Coon faces:	Evaporated milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Evaporated.)
Ziegler, George, Co..... 2100	Extract, Almond:
Candy, Honey maples:	Royal Remedy & Extract Co..... 2143
Brown, Frank D..... 2055	Extract, Lemon:
Sauerston & Brown..... 2055	Blumenthal Bros..... 2047
Candy, Lukoumia:	Haynor Mfg. Co..... 2103
Marcopoulou, A..... 2076	Kelley-Whitney Extract Co..... 2065
Marcopoulos, A..... 2076	McNeil & Higgins Co..... 2108
Candy, Lukum:	Royal Remedy & Extract Co..... 2143
Greek Product Importing Co..... 2070	Extract, Lemon peel:
Syra Lukum Co..... 2070	Hickok, John N., & Son..... 2135
Candy, Peerless cigars:	Extract, Nutmeg:
Ziegler, George, Co..... 2099	Fowler, J. E., Co..... 2112
Candy, Pineapple slices:	Extract, Orange:
Reinhart & Newton Co..... 2192	American Products Co..... 2200
Catsup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)	Hickok, John N., & Son..... 2135
Cheese:	Kelley-Whitney Extract Co..... 2065
Zucca & Co..... 2057	Mihalovitch, Albert..... 2200
Cherry jelly, Wild. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)	Mihalovitch, Clarence..... 2200
Chocolate caramel sticks (candy):	Royal Remedy & Extract Co..... 2143
Johnston, Robert A., Co..... 2084	Extract, Peppermint:
Chops, Apple:	American Products Co..... 2146
Thompson, Arthur J., Co..... 2126	Mihalovitch, Albert..... 2146
Cider vinegar. (<i>See</i> Vinegar.)	Mihalovitch, Clarence..... 2146

¹ For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; 1001-2000, see Notice of Judgment 2000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.

FOODS—Continued.

Extract, Peppermint—Continued.	N. J. No.	
Stern, Moses R.	2116	
Weideman Co.	2094	
Extract, Pistachio:		
American Products Co.	2146	
Mihalovitch, Albert.	2146	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.	2146	
Extract, Vanilla:		
American Products Co.	2145	
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.).	2194	
Hickok, John N., & Son.	2135	
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.	2065	
Mihalovitch, Albert.	2145	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.	2145	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.	2143	
Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.	2198	
Van Duzer Co.	2162	
Warner-Jenkinson Co.	2130	
Extract, Violet:		
American Products Co.	2146	
Mihalovitch, Albert.	2146	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.	2146	
Fassett's golden drip syrup, cane flavor:		
Farrell & Co.	2165	
Feeds, Corn and oats:		
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.	2168	
Feeds, Cracked corn:		
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.	2168	
Feeds, Oats, No. 2 mixed:		
City Hay & Grain Co.	2171	
Feeds, Royal:		
Southern Fiber Co.	2114	
Feeds, Schumacher special horse:		
Matthews, George B., & Son.	2077	
Quaker Oats Co.	2077	
Figs:		
Armas Fillipachi & Co.	2157	
Ohio Bkg. Co.	2087	
Virginia Fruit & Produce Co.	2157	
Fish. (<i>See</i> Flat lake fish; Herring; White fish.)		
Flat lake fish:		
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063	
Flavor. (<i>See</i> Extract.)		
Flour, Graham:		
Allen & Wheeler Co.	2132	
Fruit juice:		
Daggett, F. L., Co.	2071	
Gelatin:		
St. Louis Glue Manufacturing Co.	2062	
Golden drip syrup, cane flavor:		
Farrell & Co.	2165	
Graham flour. (<i>See</i> Flour, Graham.)		
Herring:		
Delaware & Atlantic Fishing Co.	2079	
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063	
Pickett, L., Fish Co.	2164	
Honey maples (candy):		
Brown, Frank D.	2055	
Sauerston & Brown.	2055	
Jelly, Cherry, Wild:		
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	
Jelly, Lemon:		
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	
Jelly, Orange:		N. J. No.
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	
Jelly, Peach:		
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	
Jelly, Raspberry:		
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	
Jelly, Strawberry:		
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	
Jelly, Vanilla:		
Brault & Des Jardins.	2082	
Ketchup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)		
Lemon extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Lemon.)		
Lemon jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Lemon.)		
Lemon peel extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Lemon peel.)		
Lukoumia (candy):		
Marcopoulou, A.	2076	
Marcopoulos, A.	2076	
Lukum (candy):		
Greek Product Importing Co.	2070	
Syra Lukum Co.	2070	
Malt saccharine:		
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)	2195	
Meat. (<i>See</i> Corn meal.)		
Meat sauce and salad dressing:		
Durkee, E. R., & Co.	2104	
French, James M.	2104	
Milk:		
Albers, Theodore C.	2155	
Appley, James L.	2001	
Bennett, Albert F.	2004	
Bennett, Earl.	2005	
Bernstein, Isaac.	2006	
Boratz, Jake.	2002	
Burdick, Walter L.	2003	
Clark, Martin.	2014	
Coats, George D.	2019	
Crandall, C. M.	2018	
Davis, Harry.	2020	
Dorsey, Theodore B.	2043	
Febus, Steve.	2022	
Fischer, Edward H.	2042	
Foote, Roger.	2024	
Fox, Jacob.	2023	
Frink, John.	2021	
Froelke, Edward W.	2040	
Gebke, Ben.	2156	
Gineritaman, Michael.	2015	
Gitlin, Abraham.	2025	
Gitlin, Samuel.	2026	
Goldstein, Samuel.	2027	
Grawe, Bernard.	2154	
Greenberg, Nathan.	2017	
Grey, James B.	2016	
Huer, H. W.	2044	
Johnson, R. F.	2039	
Kenyon, C. H.	2028	
Kierle, Frank.	2045	
Konaszewski, Katherine.	2029	
Lamb, William S.	2034	
Lampe, Frederick.	2153	
Larkham, George E.	2037	
Levine, Jacob.	2036	
Litchnik, Harry.	2035	

FOODS—Continued.

Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.	Pepper—Continued.	N. J. No.
Maine, Chester S.	2030	Frank, Charles	2098 (suppl. to 835)
Minsk, H.	2032	Frank, Emil	2098 (suppl. to 835)
Minsk, J.	2033	Frank, Jacob	2098 (suppl. to 835)
Murray, Patrick	2031	Jewett Bros. & Jewett	2078
Partelo, F. Mason	2013	Peppermint extract. (<i>See Extract, Peppermint.</i>)	
Rattner, Lemuel	2012	Phoenix confections:	
Reader, Frederick G.	2038	Reinhart & Newton Co.	2192
Reinkensmeyer, Christian	2152	Phosphate, Wild cherry:	
St. Louis Dairy Co.	2051	Spencer, L. G.	2115
Schweirjohn, Anton	2151	Pineapple slices (candy):	
Sekinsky, Isaac	2010	Reinhart & Newton Co.	2192
Selzer, L.	2009	Pistachio extract. (<i>See Extract, Pistachio.</i>)	
Soloway, Harry	2011	Plums:	
Thompson, J. E.	2007	Oceana Canning Co.	2178
Tyler, Charles E.	2092	Polar bear brand syrup:	
Wikle, Michael A.	2068	Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085
Wilson, William I.	2041	Preserved strawberries. (<i>See Strawberries, Preserved.</i>)	
Winstein, Samuel	2008	Prunes:	
Milk, evaporated:		Atlas Preserving Co.	2150
Bernstein, Louis	2181	Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.	2144
Bernstein, Morris	2181	Raspberry jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Raspberry.</i>)	
Boos, —	2181	Rice:	
Campbell & West	2181	Talmage, John S., Co. (Ltd.)	2097
Conybear, N. G., & Co.	2181	Royal feed:	
Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co.	2142	Southern Fiber Co.	2114
Richardson, Beebe Co.	2064	Saccharine, Malt:	
Mincemeat:		Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)	2195
Marvin, W. H., Co.	2069	Salad dressing and meat sauce:	
Molasses:		Durkee, E. R., & Co.	2104
Gordon Syrup Co.	2122	French, James M.	2104
Nutmeg extract. (<i>See Extract, Nutmeg.</i>)		Schumacher special horse feed:	
Oats, No. 2 mixed:		“ Matthews, George B., & Son	2077
City Hay & Grain Co.	2171	Quaker Oats Co.	2077
Oats and corn:		Sirup, Golden drip, cane flavor:	
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.	2168	Farrell & Co.	2165
Oil, Olive. (<i>See Olive oil.</i>)		Sirup, Pancake brand:	
Olive oil:		Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085
De Feo, Mike	2102	Sirup, Polar bear brand:	
Derosa, Luigi	2048	Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085
Fanara, Robert	2046	Sirup, Sorghum:	
Gengaro & Muselli	2160	Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.	2080
Gremia Bros.	2159	Sorghum sirup. (<i>See Sirup, Sorghum.</i>)	
Guzzetto Bros.	2101	Stock feed. (<i>See Feeds.</i>)	
Muselli, Cesare	2081	Strawberries, Preserved:	
Pompeian Co.	2159	Malcolm, J. B., & Co.	2163
Orange extract. (<i>See Extract, Orange.</i>)		Morey Mercantile Co.	2163
Orange jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Orange.</i>)		Strawberry jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Strawberry.</i>)	
Oysters:		Sugar corn:	
Hayden, E. H.	2113	Atlantic Canning Co.	2134
Howlett, Michael P.	2190	Sunshine Suffolk biscuit (arrowroot):	
Lowden, George W., Co.	2095	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	2053
Twilley, William	2111	Tomato ketchup:	
Pancake brand sirup:		Atlas Preserving Co. (Inc.)	2196
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085	Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.	2187
Peach jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Peach.</i>)		Flaccus, E. C., Co.	2049
Peas:		McMechen Preserving Co.	2167
Kokomo Canning Co.	2074	Schwabacher Bros. & Co.	2148
Thordike & Hix	2050	Van Lill, S. J., Co.	2176
Wabash Canning Co.	2175	Tomato pulp:	
Peerless cigars (candy):		Gypsum Canning Co.	2119
Ziegler, George, Co.	2099	Knightstown Conserve Co.	2120, 2124
Pepper:		Tomato sauce:	
Arbuckle Bros.	2078	Da Prato, Angelo	2127

FOODS—Continued.

Tomatoes:	N. J. No.	Vinegar compound, Apple:	N. J. No.
Assau, W. F., Canning Co. (Inc.)	2197	Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.	2158
Farren, J. S., & Co. (Inc.)	2174	Violet extract. (<i>See Extract, Violet.</i>)	
Roberts Bros.	2067	Wheat:	
Vanilla extract. (<i>See Extract, Vanilla.</i>)		Lull, Charles R.	2125
Vanilla jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Vanilla.</i>)		Metzler, Claudius E.	2125
Vinegar:		Mueller, E. B., & Co.	2125
Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co.	2185	White fish:	
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co.	2093	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063
Henning, William, Co.	2083	Wild cherry jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Cherry, Wild.</i>)	
Place, M. H. & M. S.	2170		
Schloss Crockery Co.	2061		

BEVERAGES.

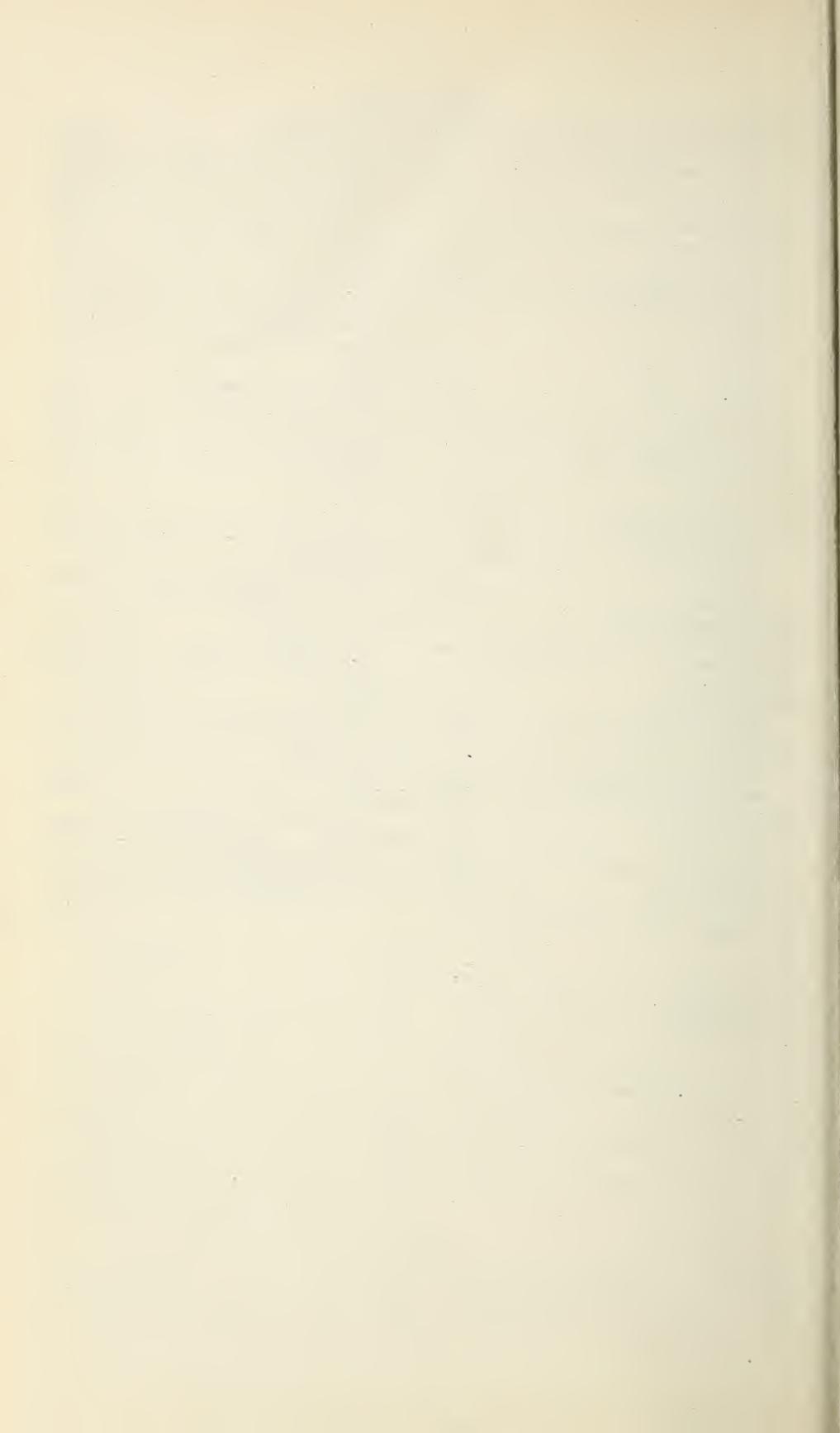
Apricot cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Apricot.</i>)	N. J. No.	Cordial, Blackberry—Continued.	N. J. No.
Atlas carbonated soda (beer):		Fisher, E. V.	2137
Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184	Gottstein, M. & K.	2137
Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182, 2183, 2184	Hollander, Frances.	2060
Beer:		Cordial, Fruits and flowers:	
Monumental Brewing Co.	2073	Weideman Co.	2094
(Beer) Atlas carbonated soda:		Flowers, Fruits and, cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.</i>)	
Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184	Fruits and flowers cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.</i>)	
Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182, 2183, 2184	Grape juice:	
Blackberry cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Blackberry.</i>)		Clarke, W. E., Co.	2054
Brandy, Peach:		Fredonia Wine Co.	2054
Moysé Bros.	2066	Wilbur, Henry T.	2054
Burgundy wine. (<i>See Wine, Burgundy.</i>)		Wilbur, Katherine C.	2054
Carbonated soda, Atlas (beer):		Kummel:	
Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184	Mibalovitch Co.	2138
Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182, 2183, 2184	La Margarita en Loeches water:	
Cherry, Wild, phosphate:		Schirer, Henry.	2173
Spencer, L. G.	2115	Monopole vodka. (<i>See Vodka, Monopole.</i>)	
Thompson Phosphate Co.	2115	Peach brandy. (<i>See Brandy, Peach.</i>)	
Chicory:		Phillips' digestible cocoa:	
Muller, E. B., & Co.	2058	Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co.	2186
Chicory and coffee compound:		Phosphate, Cherry, Wild:	
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.	2180	Thompson Phosphate Co.	2115
Claret wine. (<i>See Wine, Claret.</i>)		Shaco-Kauphy:	
Cocoa, Phillips' digestible:		Angell, S. H., & Co.	2139
Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co.	2186	Craven, McDonough.	2139
Coffee:		Sirup, Tamarind:	
Aragon Coffee Co.	2179	Finora & Co.	2052
Arndt, Christian.	2128	Soda, Atlas carbonated (beer):	
Harrison, John W.	2179	Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184
Ouerbacher Coffee Co.	2128	Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182, 2183, 2184
Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co.	2128	Tamarind sirup. (<i>See Sirup, Tamarind.</i>)	
Stoffregan, Charles.	2128	Vodka, Monopole:	
Coffee and chicory compound:		Fulton Extract & Cordial Works.	2166
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.	2180	Water, La Margarita en Loeches:	
Cordial, Apricot:		Schirer, Henry.	2173
Bastheim, A.	2089	Wine, Burgundy:	
Fisher, F. V.	2089	Schlesinger & Bender (Inc.)	2096
Gottstein, M. & K.	2089	Wine, Claret:	
Cordial, Blackberry:		French-American Wine Co.	2088
Bastheim, A.	2137		
Bluthenthal & Bickart (Inc.).	2193		

DRUGS.

Acetanilid tablets:	N. J. No.	Acetanilid tablets—Continued.	N. J. No.
Case, Ensley J.	2188	Sutliff & Case Co.	2188
Case, George W.	2188	Weinkauff, Jacob.	2188

DRUGS—Continued.

Belladonna leaves:	N. J. No.	Nux vomica tablets:	N. J. No.
Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.	2091	Case, Ensley J.	2191
Bennett's, Dr., wonder oil:		Case, G. W.	2191
Bennett Medicine Co.	2106	Sutliff & Case Co.	2191
(Bitters) Fernet-L-Branca:		Weinkauff, J.	2191
Cordial-Panna Co.	2075	Oil, Cajuput:	
Bitters, Hamburg stomach:		Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	2147
Weideman Co.	2094	Oil, Cassia:	
Bitters, Pale orange:		Rockhill & Vietor.	2072
Bettman-Johnson Co.	2199	Vietor, Carl L.	2072
Blackberry flavored juice:		Oil, Lavender flowers:	
Mihalovitch Co.	2056	Hornier, James B.	2129
Cajuput oil:		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.	2133
Mayer Bros. Drug Co.	2147	Oil, Linseed:	
Cassia oil:		Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.	2149
Rockhill & Vietor.	2072	Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.	2149
Vietor, Carl L.	2072	Oil, Rosemary flowers:	
Cold push treatment No. 12, Dr. Pusheck's:		Hornier, James B.	2141
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.	2117	Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.	2123
Essence, Jamaica ginger:		Oil, Sassafras:	
Farris, W. S.	2169	Ungerer & Co.	2136
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.	2169	Orange bitters, Pale:	
Fernet-L-Branca (bitters):		Bettman-Johnson Co.	2199
Cordial-Panna Co.	2075	Pale orange bitters:	
Ginger, Jamaica, essence:		Bettman-Johnson Co.	2199
Farris, W. S.	2169	Pusheck's, Dr., Cold push treatment No. 12:	
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.	2169	Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.	2117
Hamburg stomach bitters:		Rosemary flowers oil:	
Weideman Co.	2094	Hornier, James B.	2141
Jamaica ginger essence. (See Ginger, Ja- maica, essence.)		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.	2123
Lavender flowers oil:		Sassafras oil:	
Hornier, James B.	2129	Ungerer & Co.	2136
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.	2133	Stomach bitters, Hamburg:	
Linseed oil:		Weideman Co.	2094
Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.	2149	Stramonium leaves:	
Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.	2149	Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.	2090
Nitroglycerin tablets:		Turpentine:	
Case, Ensley J.	2188	U. S. Turpentine & Linseed Oil Co.	2109
Case, George W.	2188	Witch-hazel:	
Milliken, John T., & Co.	2059	Tunkhannock Distilling Co.	2140
Sutliff & Case Co.	2188	Wonder oil, Dr. Bennett's:	
Weinkauff, Jacob.	2188	Bennett Medicine Co.	2106



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2201.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF GRENAVIN SYRUP.

On June 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Bettman-Johnson Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 26, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas of a quantity of grenadin syrup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Grenadin Syrup. Guaranteed by the manufacturers under Serial No. 2161 to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids, refractometer, 65.5 per cent; reducing sugars as invert, before inversion, 38.20 per cent; non-sugar solids, 1.03 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 26.27 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), none; polarization, direct temperature at 25° C., +17.0° V.; polarization, invert temperature at 25° C., -17.2° V.; polarization, invert 87° C., 0.0; ash, 0.033 per cent; total acids as citric, 0.343 per cent; color, artificial, Orange I; benzoates, absent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a solution of sugar and water, artificially colored and flavored, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, in that a certain substance, to wit, a solution of sugar and water, artificially colored and flavored, was substituted for grenadin syrup. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which statement, to wit, "grenadin syrup," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented the article to be a genuine grenadin syrup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was a solution of sugar and water, artificially colored and flavored.

and containing only an infinitesimal quantity, if any, of the juice of the fruit of the pomegranate. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that by its label and brand it purported and was represented to be a genuine grenadin syrup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was a solution of sugar and water, artificially colored and flavored and containing only an infinitesimal quantity, if any, of the juice of the fruit of the pomegranate.

On November 8, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$14.75.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 13, 1913.*

2201



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2202.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CANNED TOMATOES.

On November 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William H. Roberts, James H. Roberts, Oliver P. Roberts, Samuel H. Roberts, and James O. Langrall Roberts, copartners, trading as Roberts Bros., Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 3, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of canned tomatoes which were adulterated. The product was labeled: (On shipping case) "2 doz., No. 2. Roberts Bros., Big R Brand Trade Mark, Tomatoes, Baltimore, Md., S. Bros. Co., New Orleans, La." (On can) "Big R Brand Hand Packed Tomatoes. Our finest Quality Tomatoes, Big R Brand, Hand Packed for Roberts Bros. Main Office, Baltimore, Md."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Can No. 1) Solids, 3.85 per cent; reducing sugars, invert, 1.58 per cent; acidity, as citric acid, 0.32 per cent; solids in juice, 3.30 per cent; reducing sugars, invert in juice, 1.59 per cent. (Can No. 2) Solids, 3.86 per cent; reducing sugars, invert, 1.57 per cent; acidity, as citric acid, 0.37 per cent; solids in juice, 3.60 per cent; reducing sugars, invert in juice, 1.58 per cent. (Can No. 3) Solids, 3.77 per cent; reducing sugars, invert, 1.28 per cent; acidity, as citric acid, 0.32 per cent; solids in juice, 3.20 per cent; reducing sugars, invert in juice, 1.35 per cent. (Can No. 4) Salt, 0.20 per cent. The analysis indicates that this product contains at least 15 per cent of added water.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality

and strength, and for the further reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been substituted in part for tomatoes.

On November 4, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1913.*

2202



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2203.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On November 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 4, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of syrup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On front of can) "Dixie Sweet (Redbird) Syrup. An Exquisite Breakfast Syrup—Dixie Syrup Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md." (On back of can): "Granulated and maple sugar syrup 99½% pure. For maple sugar users. Colored with 1/500 of 1% burnt sugar. No preservatives used. No serial number necessary. Use cap for stopper."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Dry substance by refractometer, 67.79 per cent; polarization, direct at 20° C., +57.50° V.; polarization invert at 20° C., -21.50° V.; polarization, invert at 87° C., +0.4° V.; reducing sugar as invert, 6.96 per cent; sucrose, by copper reduction, 60.14 per cent; sucrose, by Clerget, 59.55 per cent; glucose, none; Winton's lead number, 0; total ash, 0.04 per cent. The analysis does not show the presence of any maple syrup and on boiling sample no odor characteristic of a maple product was noticeable, while a 5 per cent maple and 95 per cent cane syrup made in the laboratory gave this test. (Sample No. 2) Refractive index at 27° C., 1.4597; total solids, Geerlig's, 68.06 per cent; total ash, 0.0915 per cent, 0.0954 per cent; ash insoluble in water, 0.025 per cent, 0.024 per cent; alkalinity of water-soluble ash (cc N/10 alkali per gram sample), 0.09; polarization, direct at 21° C., +64.3° V.; polarization, invert at 25° C., -20.8° V.; sucrose, 64.8 per cent; glucose, none detected; lead number, after Ross modification, 0.4728; malic acid value, A. O. A. C., modified by Bryan, 0.165; malic acid,

by Yoder-Dunbar (sugar removed) polariscopic method, 0.016 per cent; flavor similar to maple but weak; a small amount of maple product probably present.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled a "Granulated and maple sugar syrup 99½% pure," whereas another substance, to wit, cane sugar syrup, had been substituted in part for it. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled a "Granulated and maple sugar syrup," whereas it was artificially colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that it was stated upon the product that it was a "Granulated and maple sugar syrup, 99½% pure," which said statement was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the product contained a material quantity of maple syrup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain a material quantity of maple syrup, but on the contrary contained but little maple syrup. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Granulated and maple sugar syrup, 99½% pure," thereby creating the impression that it contained a material quantity of maple sugar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain a material quantity of maple sugar, but on the contrary contained but little maple syrup.

On November 6, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2204.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PAPRIKA.

On October 19, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Frank Tea & Spice Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 12, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of Hungarian paprika which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Goulash Brand Rosen-Paprika Chemisch reines Pflanzenprodukt anerkannt als eines der feinsten Geworze nach priv. Verfahren erseutt aus den gewahlsten Schoten. Guaranteed to comply with the National Pure Food and Drug Act Serial No. 4932" (Label in Hungarian on other side) "Imported and Packed for H. Helfet & Co., Chicago, Ill."

Examination of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it was not Hungarian paprika, but Spanish red pepper or pimiento, and that it contained an excessive amount of ash or mineral matter. The taste of the product was not that of Hungarian paprika, but that of Spanish red pepper or pimiento. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, Spanish red pepper (otherwise known as pimiento), together with an excessive amount of mineral matter, to wit, more than 10 per cent, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product purporting to be Hungarian paprika, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength thereof, and further, in that said Spanish red pepper, or pimiento, was substituted wholly or in part for what the product purported to be, to wit, Hungarian paprika. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label was calculated and intended to and did convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser that the

product was Hungarian paprika, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was Spanish red pepper, otherwise known as pimiento, containing an excessive amount of ash, or mineral matter, to wit, more than 10 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label on the product bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statements, to wit, the words "Goulash Brand, Rosen-Paprika" and the portion of the label written in the Hungarian language, were false, misleading, and deceptive, in that said statements and label purported and represented the product to be Hungarian paprika, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was Spanish red pepper, otherwise known as pimiento, and contained an excessive amount of ash or mineral matter, to wit, more than 10 per cent thereof.

On November 7, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$15.85.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1913.*

2204



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2205.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On August 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Farrell & Co., a corporation, Omaha, Nebr., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 18, 1911, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of syrup which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "4 lbs. Net. Farrell's Wedding Breakfast cane and Maple Sugar Syrup. (Design) Farrell & Co., Omaha, Neb. Serial No. 7015. Guaranteed by Farrell & Co. Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids by refraction, 66.45 per cent; non-sugar solids, 0.12 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 64.68 per cent; reducing sugars as invert before inversion, 1.65 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), none; polarization, direct at 25° C., 63.8° V.; polarization, invert at 25° C., -20.4° V.; polarization, invert at 87° C., 0.0; ash, 0.09 per cent; ash, soluble in water, 0.07 per cent; ash, insoluble in water, 0.02 per cent; ratio soluble to insoluble ash, 1:0.3; alkalinity soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 6.0; lead precipitate, Winton number, 0.14; weight, 3 pounds 11.2 ounces; 3 pounds 12 ounces; 3 pounds 11 ounces; 3 pounds 12 ounces; 3 pounds 12.6 ounces; average weight, 3 pounds 11.7 ounces; average shortage, 6.7 per cent; organoleptic test, very little maple, if any. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, "4 lbs. net", borne on the label, was false and misleading because it deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the contents of the package on which the label was borne weighed 4 pounds, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not weigh 4 pounds, but a less amount, to wit, 3 pounds 11.7 ounces average net weight. Misbranding was alleged for the further

reason that the product was in package form and the contents stated in terms of weight on the outside thereof, but not correctly stated, said contents being labeled as 4 pounds, net weight, whereas, in truth and in fact, the packages contained less than 4 pounds, to wit, 3 pounds 11.7 ounces.

On November 1, 1912, defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1913.*

2205



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2206.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANNED GARDEN SPINACH.

On November 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against J. S. Farren & Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 14, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, of a quantity of canned garden spinach which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "W. N. Clark Co., Garden Spinach. Rochester, N. Y., All goods under this label guaranteed to be the kind that makes you want more. Contents weigh at least 33 Oz. Distributors. Packers of Fancy Quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the net weight thereof to be 32 ounces, 31.5 ounces, and 31.75 ounces. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled and branded "W. N. Clark Co., Rochester, N. Y., " and "Packers of Fancy Quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables", which form of labeling and branding would deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was packed by W. N. Clark Co., when as a matter of fact it was not packed by said W. N. Clark Co. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was in package form, to wit, in cans, and the contents of the cans, which were stated in terms of weight upon the outside thereof, were not correctly stated, in that it was stated upon each of the cans that the contents thereof weighed at least 33 ounces, whereas in truth and in fact the contents of each of the cans did not weigh 33 ounces, but weighed less than 33 ounces.

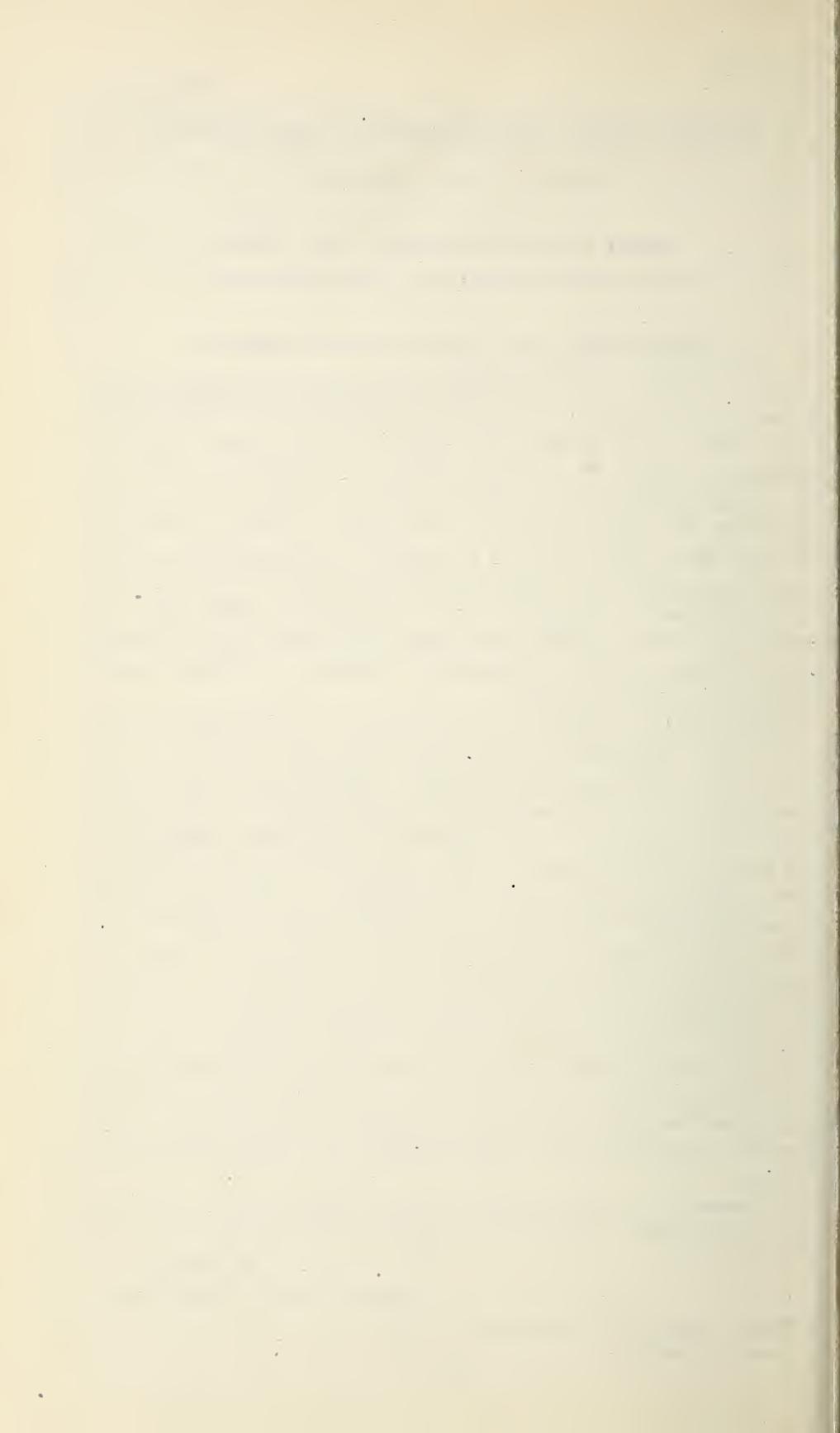
On November 4, 1912, defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1913.

76321°—No. 2206—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2207.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF STOMACH BITTERS.

On May 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of fifteen cases of bitters remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Zucker-Steiner & Co., Newark, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 11, 1911, by the Lowenthal, Strauss Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Bottled in Cleveland, Ohio, under the direct supervision of Mr. S. Lowenthal, son of the former proprietor, Josef Lowenthal, Berlin. The principal ingredients being imported. Litthauer Stomach Bitters, invented 1864 by Josef Lowenthal, Berlin. Bottled under the supervision of S. Lowenthal, son of the former proprietor and sole inventor, Berlin, Germany." (On bottles) "Invented 1864 by Josef Lowenthal, Berlin. Trade Mark, The L. S. Co., Litthauer Stomach Bitters, bottled under the supervision of S. Lowenthal, son of the sole inventor and former proprietor, Berlin, Germany. Medals awarded 1879 Berlin, 1896, 1891, 6 Preise Melbourne 1880." (Supplemental label on bottles) "Bottled in Cleveland, Ohio under the direct supervision of Mr. S. Lowenthal, son of the former prop. and sole inventor, Berlin, Germany. Guaranteed under the Federal Food and Drug Act June 30, 1906. As registered with the U. S. Gov't. Washington, D. C. Registered No. 13057." Upon the sides of the bottles there was also a label containing statements in English, German, French, and Spanish, concerning the history and merits of the preparation, and also the declaration that it was 45 per cent alcoholic strength.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements upon the labels conveyed the impression that it was of foreign manufacture, to wit, that it was manufactured in Germany, whereas,

in truth and in fact, it was manufactured in the United States, and therefore was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured.

On August 8, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1913.*

2207



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2208.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CONFECTIONERY.

On October 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Reinhart & Newton Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 25, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, of a quantity of confectionery which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Phoenix Brand Maplettes."

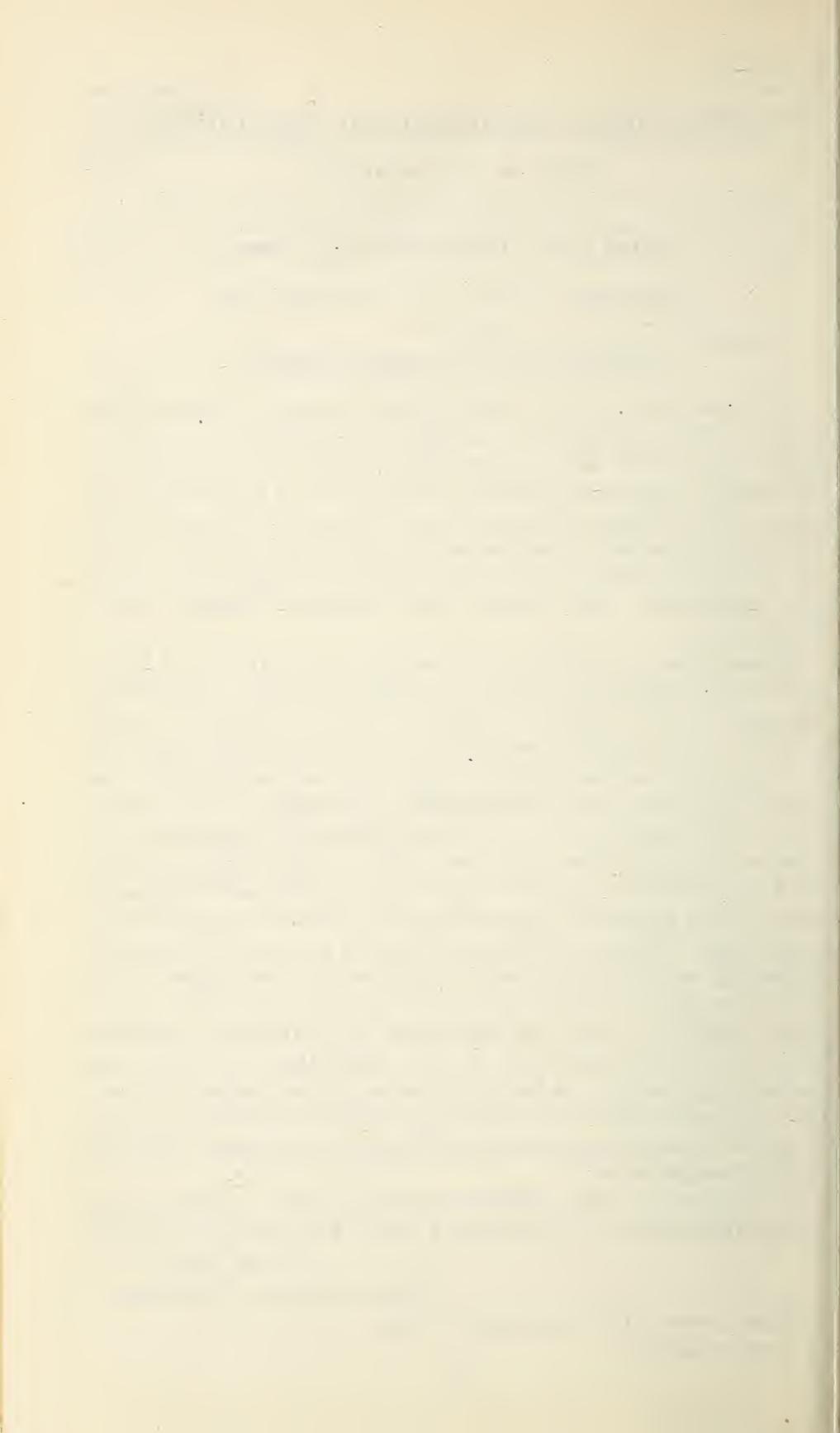
Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Polarization, direct at 21.5° C., $+94.0^{\circ}$ V.; invert, at 21.5° C., -32.0° V.; invert, at 87° C., 0.0; sucrose, Clerget, 95.5 per cent; glucose, none; ash, 0.41 per cent; ash, insoluble, 0.11 per cent; ash, soluble, 0.30 per cent; lead number, 0.05. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the said label was calculated and intended to and did create the impression and belief in the minds of the purchasers thereof that the product was composed of maple sugar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted of cane sugar containing artificial maple flavor. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it, and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Maplettes," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it purported and represented the product to be and to consist of maple sugar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not consist of maple sugar but in fact was cane sugar, containing artificial maple flavor.

On October 28, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$13.75.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1913.





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2209.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANNED CORN.

On June 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 cases, each containing two dozen cans of corn, remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Larson Bros. Wholesale Grocery Co., Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about July 5, 1911, by the McManus-Heryer Brokerage Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "2 Doz. Cans Storm Lake Brand Corn, Sac City Canning Co., Storm Lake, Ia." (On Cans) "Storm Lake Brand Sugar Corn (Design ear of corn) This can contains sugar corn, cane sugar, salt and water. Average weight of contents 21 oz. U. S. Serial No. 8944; Guaranteed under the Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906; by the Sac City Canning Co., Storm Lake Brand, Packed by Sac City Canning Co., Sac City, Iowa."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was put up in packages, cans, or units and the amount of so-called sugar corn contained in each of the packages was stated in terms of weight thereon, but not correctly stated, on the outside of each of said packages, said label or statement being such as to deceive or mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of the packages contained 21 ounces of the product, when in truth and in fact each of the cans contained a lesser amount.

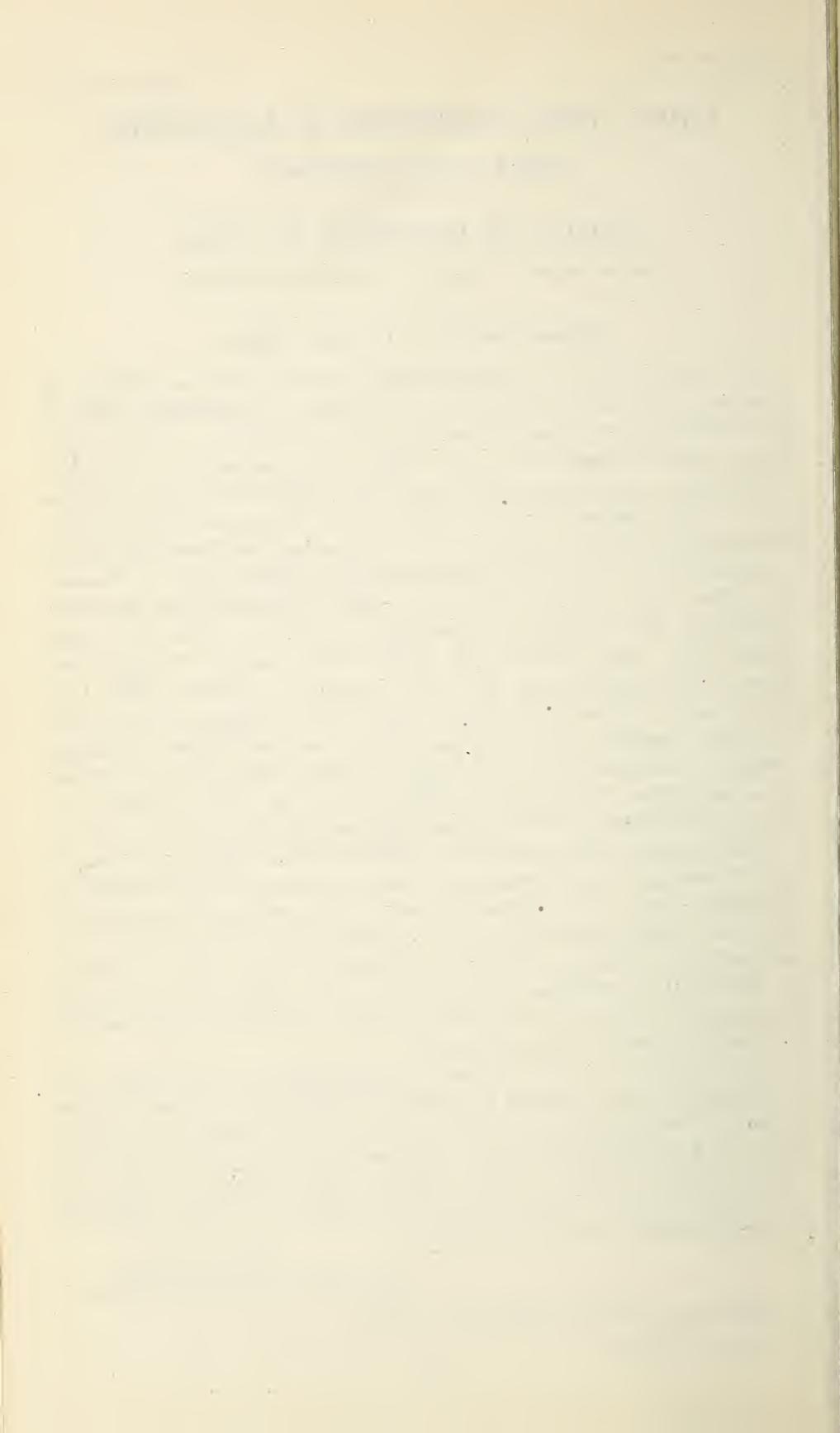
On October 12, 1912, the said McManus-Heryer Brokerage Co., claimant, having presented a motion to discharge the product upon giving a bond in payment of the costs, it was ordered by the court that the proceedings should be dismissed and the product should be released and delivered to said claimant, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1913.

76321°—No. 2209—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2210.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On September 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in three counts against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., a corporation, Jersey City, N. J., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 10, 1912, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of coffee which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bag) "706 Urban S. U. 91" (Tag on bag) "The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Incorporated." (Tag inside of bag) "40 lbs., P. G. Java 40¢."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department tended to show that the product was not from the island of Java, but that it was a Colombian coffee, probably Bogota. Adulteration of the product was alleged in count 1 of the information for the reason that, being an article of food used by man, it contained a substance which had been substituted wholly for the product, that is to say, in that a substance, to wit, Colombian coffee, had been substituted for Java coffee. Adulteration was alleged in count 2 of the information for the reason that the product contained a substance which had been substituted in part for the article, that is to say, in that a substance, to wit, Colombian coffee, had been substituted for Java coffee. Misbranding was alleged in the third count of the information for the reason that the product being an article intended to be used for food by man, was contained in a bag which bag had on the inside thereof a tag bearing the statement "40 lbs P. G. Java, 40¢," meaning by said letters "P. G." and the word "Java," that the coffee was of private growth, from the island of Java, by reason whereof the product was misbranded within the meaning of the act aforesaid, to wit, in that the said statement "P. G. Java" was false and misleading in that the product did not consist of Java coffee, but on the contrary consisted of Colombian coffee.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the said statement "P. G. Java" regarding the ingredients or substances contained therein was false and misleading, as the product was an imitation of another article, and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was private growth Java coffee, when in truth and in fact it was Colombian coffee.

On October 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of non vult as to the first count of the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50. A nolle prosequi was entered as to counts 2 and 3 of the information.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1913.*

2210



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2211.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CONFECTIONERY.

On October 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Reinhart & Newton Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 2, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, of a quantity of confectionery which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Phoenix Brand Delmore Maples."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids (by refractometer), 97.6 per cent; sucrose (Clerget), 62.4 per cent; commercial glucose, 33.25 per cent; ash, 0.33 per cent; ash soluble in water, 0.26 per cent; ash insoluble in water, 0.07 per cent; ratio soluble to insoluble ash, 3.7; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 34.0; alkalinity of insoluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 15.0; polarization, at 20° direct, +117.2°V.; polarization, at 20° invert, +34.4°V.; polarization, at 87° invert, +54.2°V.; Winton lead number, 0.10; sulphur dioxid, trace. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label and brand was calculated and intended to, and did, create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that it was composed of maple sugar, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no maple sugar and did not possess in flavor or taste the characteristics of maple sugar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that said label bore a statement regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said

statement, to wit, "Phoenix Brand Delmore Maples," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented the product to consist of maple sugar, whereas in truth and in fact it contained no maple sugar and did not possess in flavor or taste the characteristics and qualities of maple sugar.

On October 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs, \$14.20. The case was reported for prosecution upon charges of adulteration and misbranding.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 16, 1913.*

2211



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2212.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SUCCOTASH.

On June 13, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on June 14, 1912, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 155 cases, each containing two dozen cans of succotash, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the United Grocers Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 4, 1911, by the Augusta Canning Co., Brunswick, Me., and transported from the State of Vermont into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Tube Rose Succotash—Guaranteed Finest Quality, Packed by the Augusta Canning Co., Brunswick Maine." (Representation of ear of green corn and pods green lima beans.)

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the beans used therein were of a soaked variety, while the representations on the label and the statement, "Guaranteed Finest Quality," would indicate that the beans used therein were fresh beans.

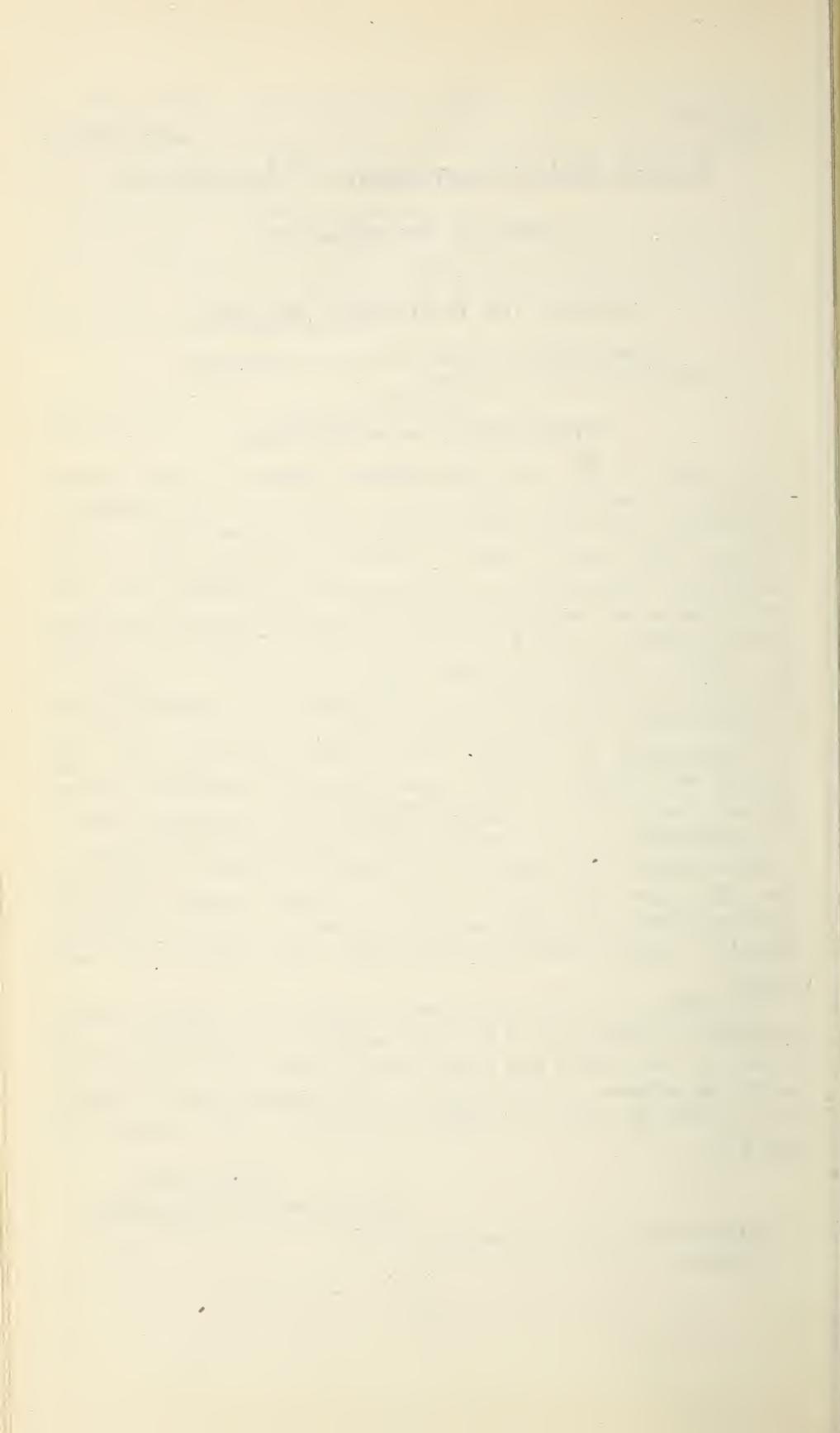
On October 29, 1912, said Augusta Canning Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon the execution of bond in the sum of \$300 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1913.

76322-13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2213.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BEEF, WINE, AND COCA.

On July 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Warren Sutliff, G. W. Case, J. Wein-kauff, and Ensley J. Case, copartners trading under the firm name of Sutliff & Case Co., Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of "beef, wine and coca" which was misbranded. The product was labeled, in part: "Sutliff & Case Co. Beef, Wine and Coca. Alcohol 15%. Cocaine $\frac{1}{3}$ grain per fl. oz. * * * Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 528. Peoria, Illinois. Manufacturing Pharmacists."

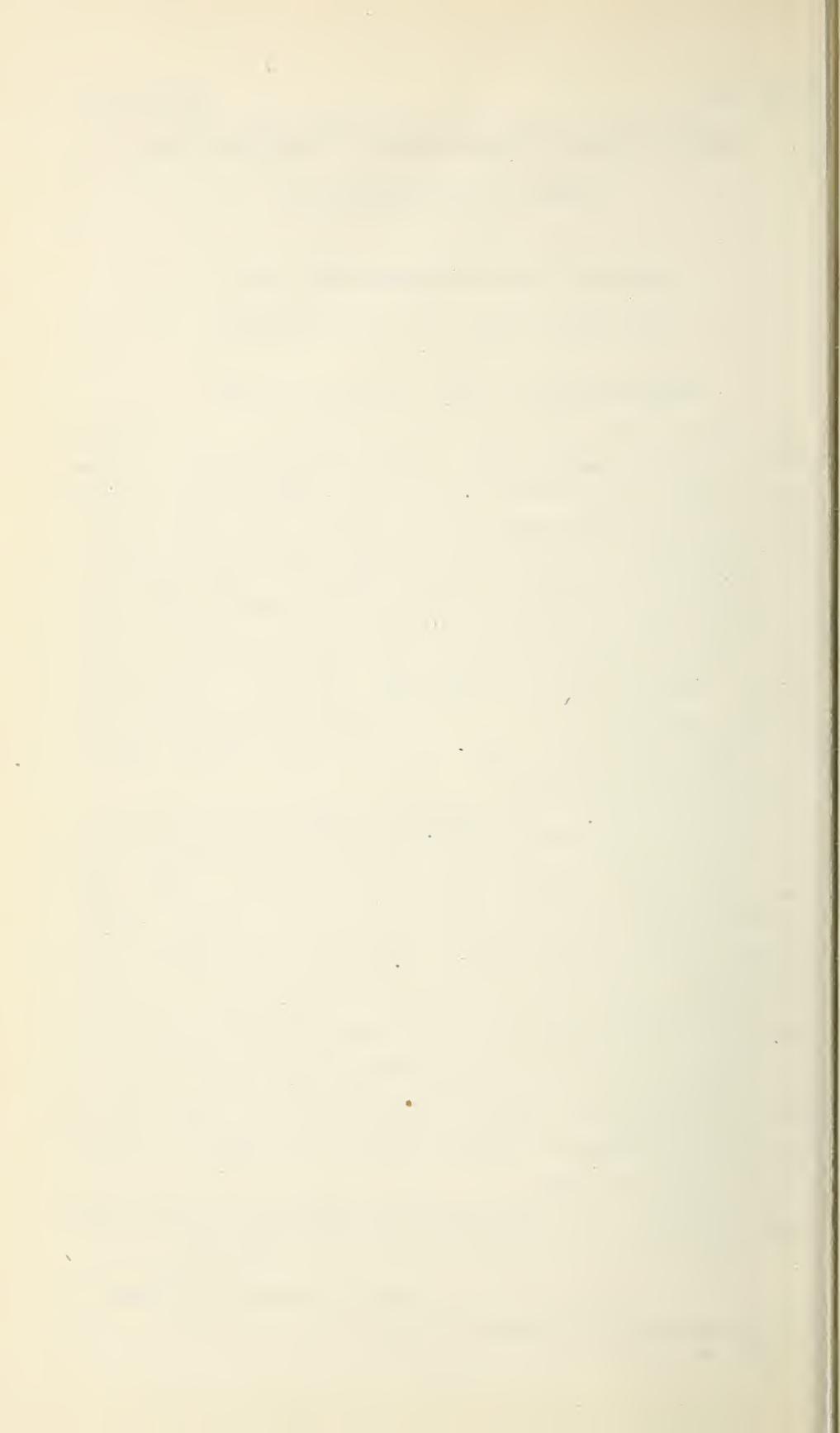
Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, at 25° C./ 25° C., 1.0154; alcohol (per cent by volume), 23.75; solids (grams per 100 cc.), 12.051; ash (grams per 100 cc.), 1.135; ether soluble alkaloids (grain per fluid ounce), 0.129; sugars, present; proteids, present. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label thereon bore the following statement, among others, concerning the ingredients contained therein, to wit, "Alcohol, 15%," which said statement was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression and was intended to mean that the amount of alcohol in each bottle of the product so labeled was 15 per cent, whereas, in truth and in fact, each bottle of the product contained a greater amount of alcohol, to wit, the amount of 23.75 per cent.

On October 25, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1913.





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2214.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TOMATO PULP.

On June 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases, each containing four dozen cans of tomato pulp remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of D. E. Cleary, Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about June 13, 1912, by the Cooke Shanawolf Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Highland Square Brand for Soup Tomato Pulp made from tomato clippings and trimmings. Net weight over 9 oz. Packed by Cooke Shanawolf Co., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, that is to say, tomatoes containing yeasts, spores, bacteria, and mold filaments. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the principal face of the label on the product contained a pictorial representation of a large ripe tomato so arranged that the same was calculated to convey the impression that all of the constituents of the product were prepared from fresh ripe tomatoes, whereby the product was so labeled as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and said pictorial representation regarding the ingredients contained in the product was false and misleading and intended to convey the impression that it was prepared from fresh ripe tomatoes, whereas, it was prepared from tomato clippings and trimmings and not from fresh ripe tomatoes.

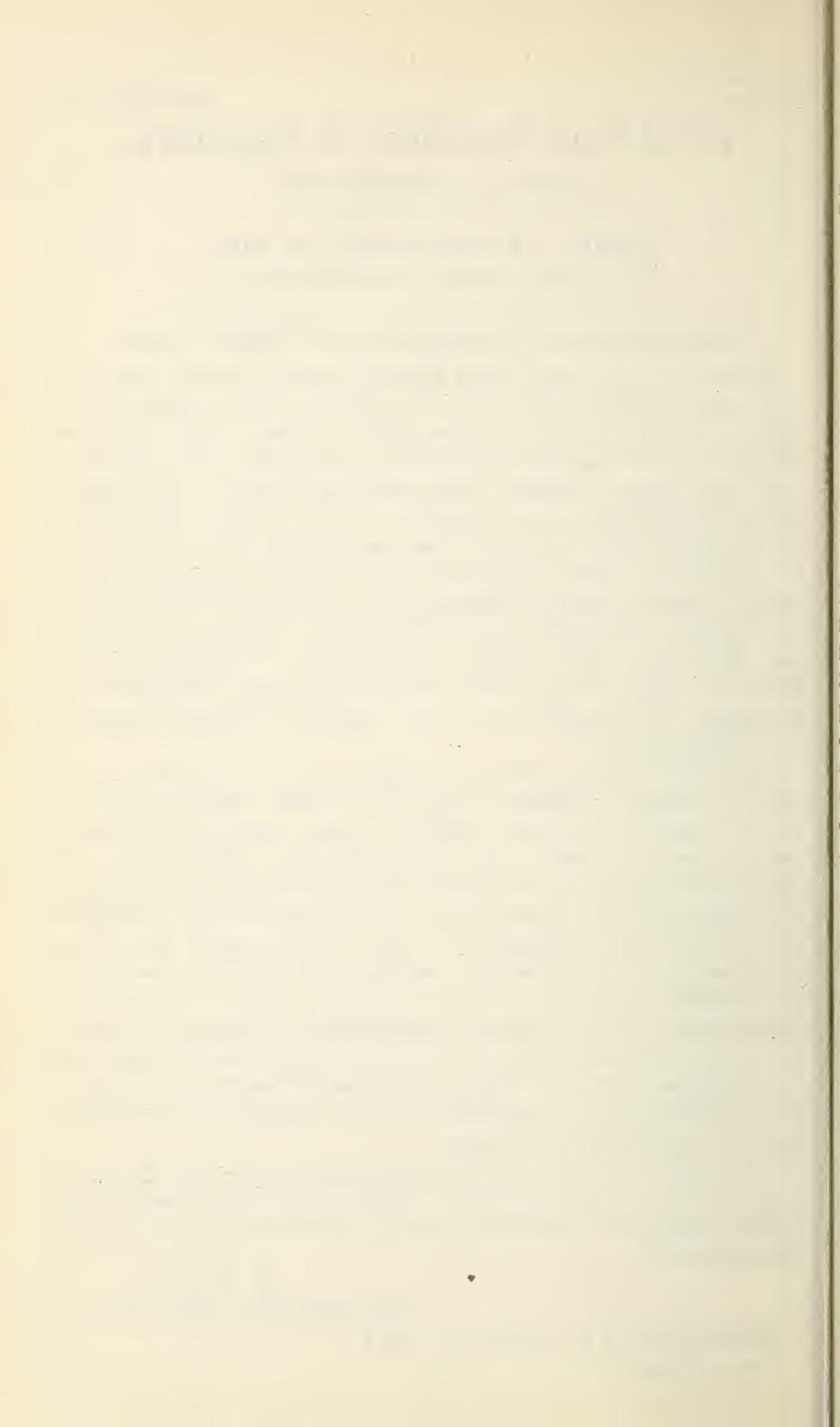
On August 8, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1913.





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2215.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On June 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cans, each containing about 30 pounds of frozen eggs remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Merchants Refrigerating Co., Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about July 24, 1912, by the Greenwich Egg Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, egg substance.

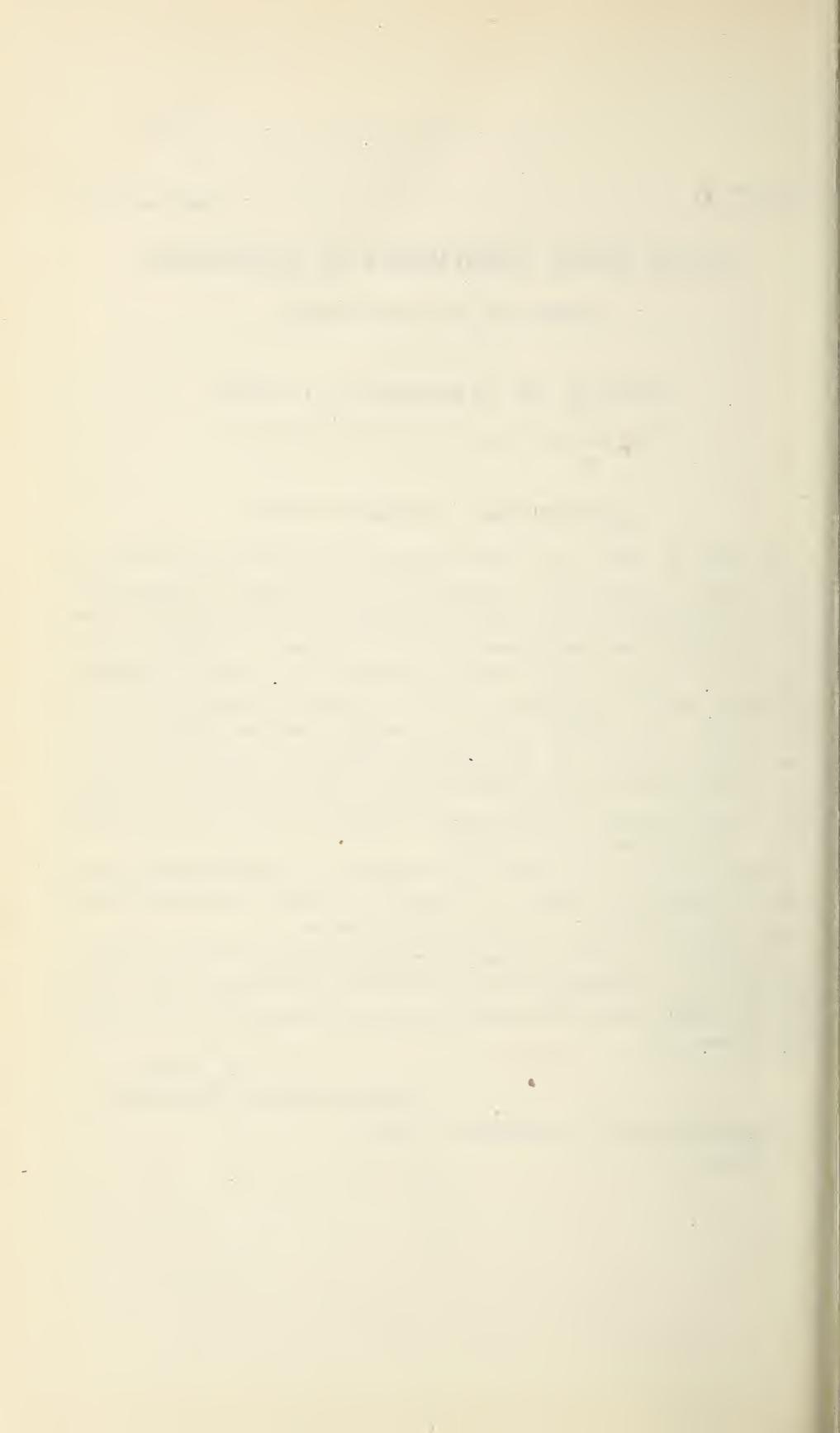
On October 14, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the property should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1913.

76322°-13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2216.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On August 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against J. F. Brown, North Stonington, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 8, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0331; total solids, 11.32 per cent; fat, 2.80 per cent; solids not fat, 8.52 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a portion of the fat had been wholly or in part abstracted or left out, and in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

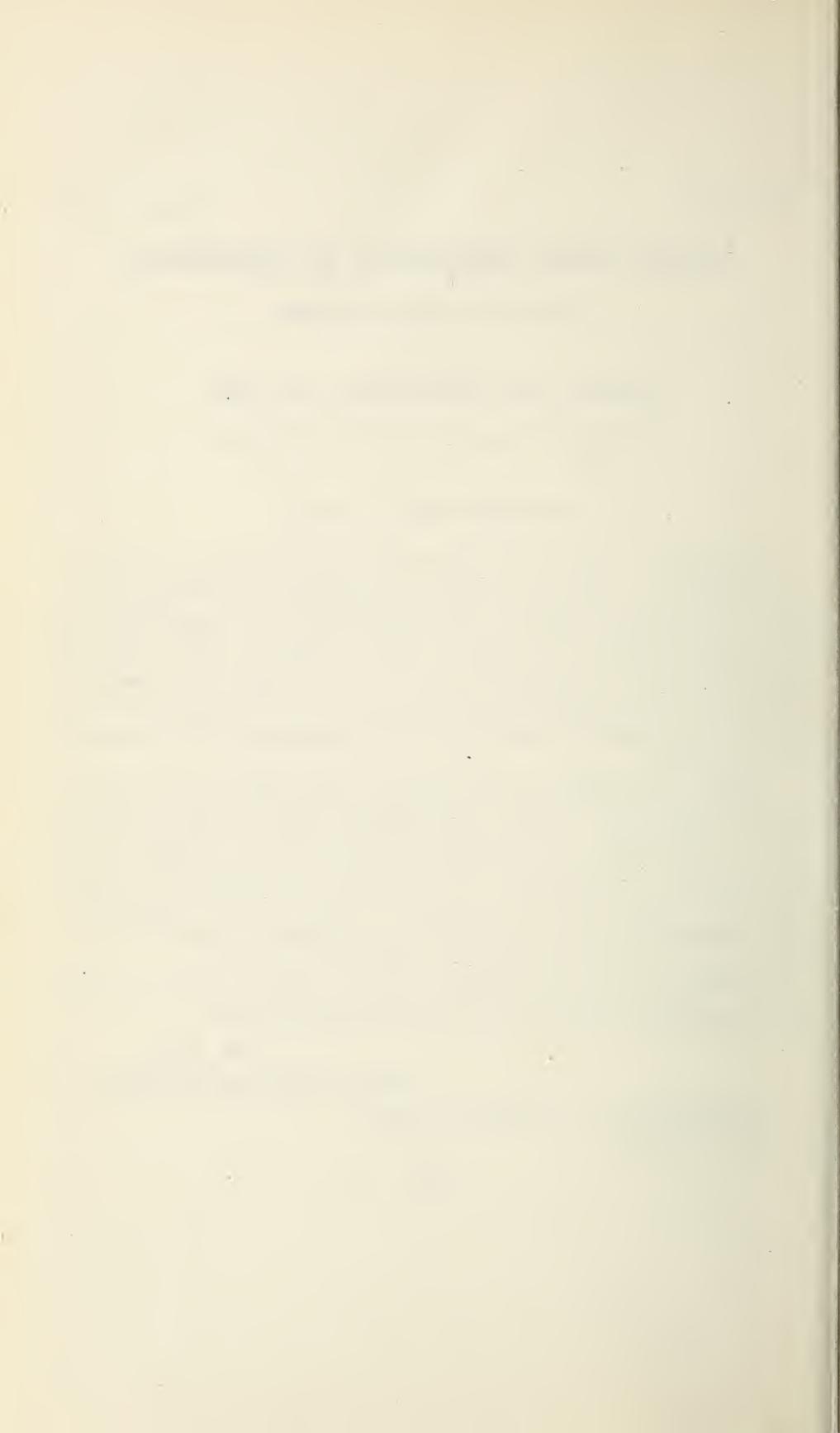
On September 6, 1912, defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1913.

76322°—No. 2216—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2217.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On August 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against F. Himmelstein, Leonard Bridge, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 8, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0321; total solids, 11.30 per cent; fat, 2.60 per cent; solids not fat, 8.70 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 40.1. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a portion of the fat had been wholly or in part abstracted or left out, and in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

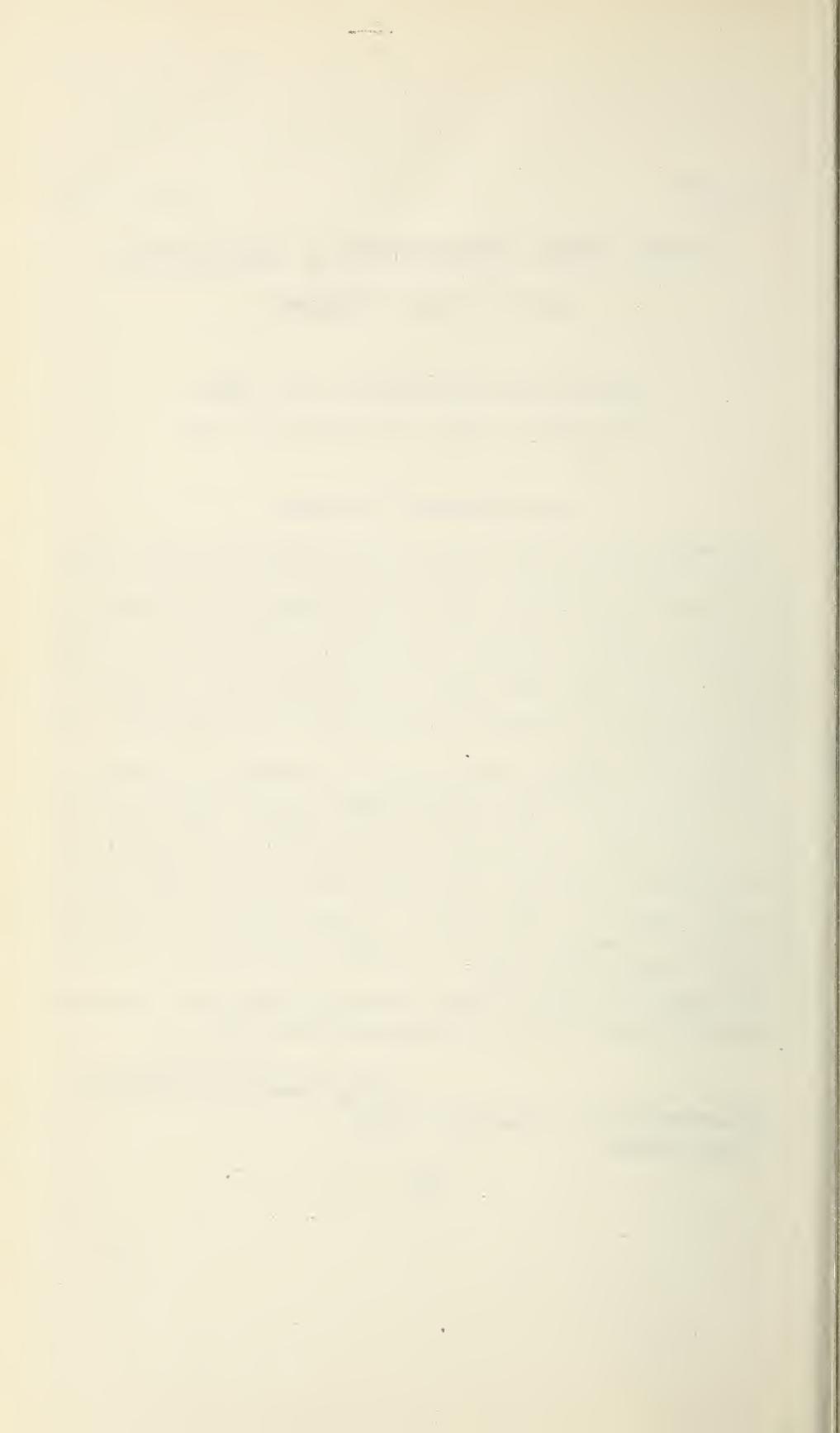
On September 6, 1912, defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1913.

76322°—No. 2217—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2218.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On August 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred J. Appley, North Stonington, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 8, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0335; total solids, 12.22 per cent; fat, 3.20 per cent; solids not fat, 9.02 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a portion of the fat had been wholly or in part abstracted or left out.

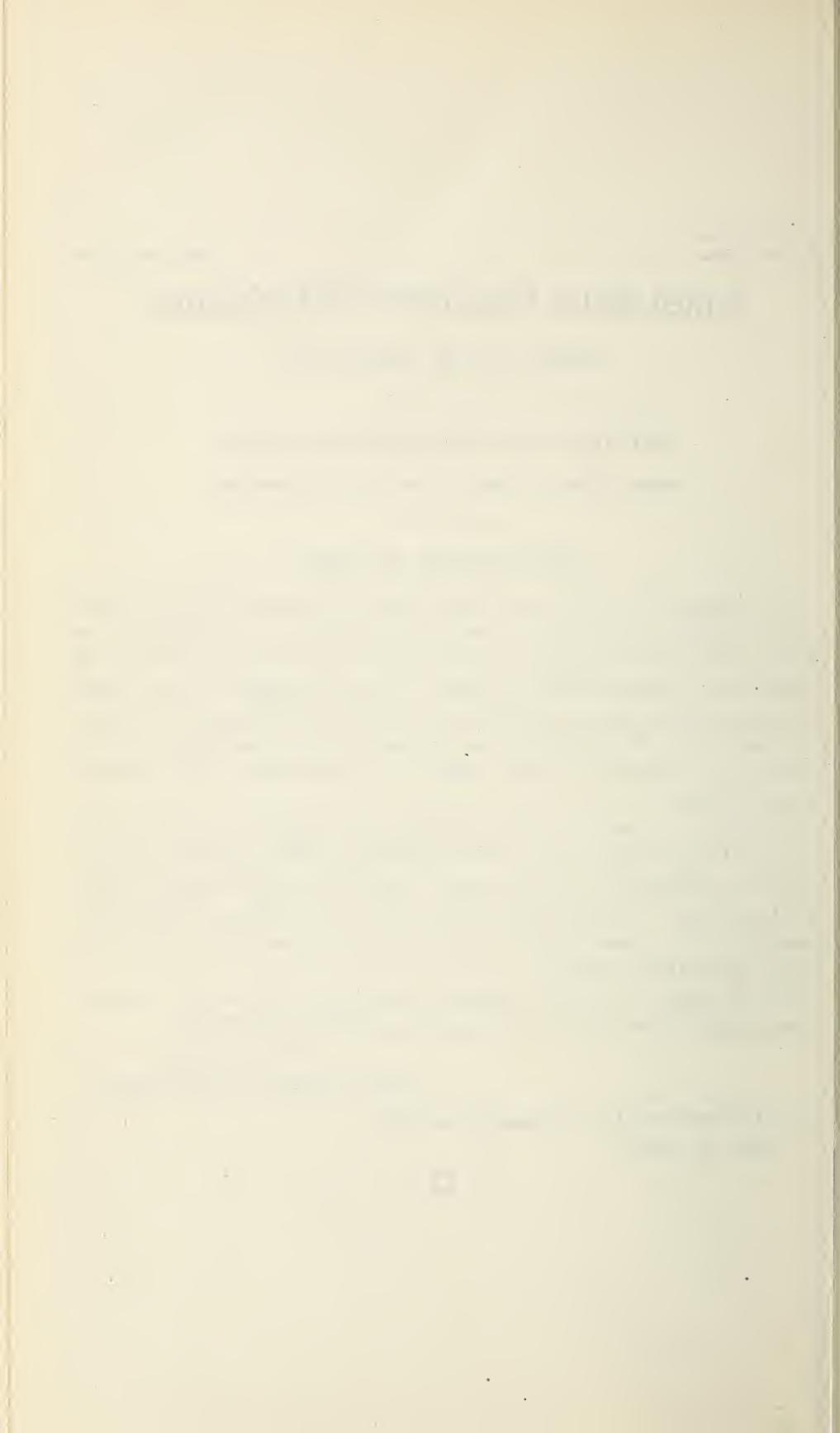
On September 6, 1912, defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1913.

76322°—No. 2218—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2219.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On August 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Alter Zitron, Chestnut Hill, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 8, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.033; total solids, 10.87 per cent; fat, 2.05 per cent; solids not fat, 8.82 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a portion of the fat had been wholly or in part abstracted or left out, and in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

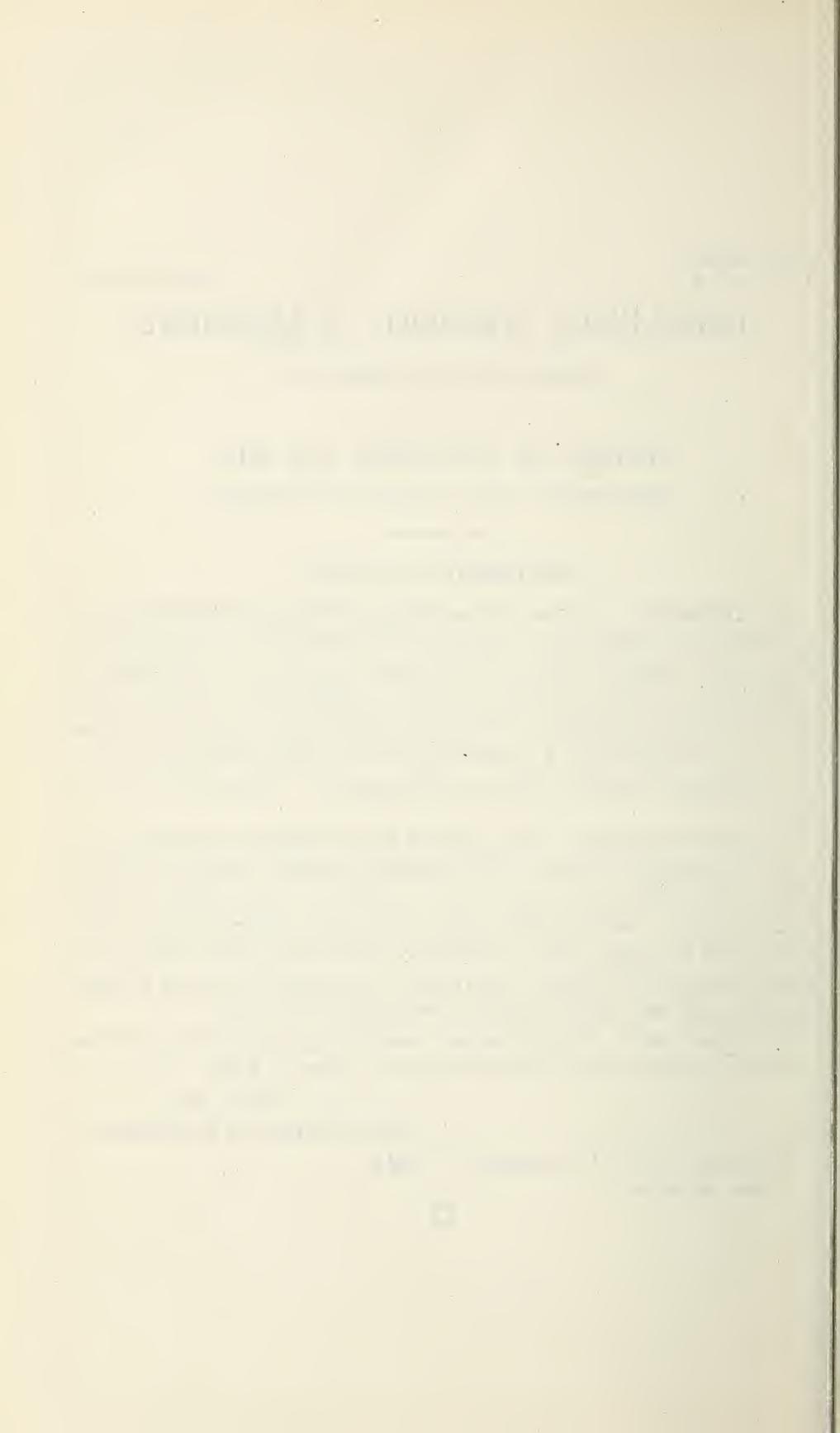
On September 6, 1912, defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1913.

76322—No. 2219—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2220.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On August 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Central City Pickle Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 13, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Central City Pickle Co. Cider Vinegar. 49 gal. Peoria, Ill."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that a dilute solution of acetic acid (or distilled vinegar) and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar, had been mixed with it and substituted wholly or in part for it. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a mixture consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, and a product high in reducing sugars and mineral matter had been substituted wholly or in part for the cider vinegar which the product purported to be. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that each of the barrels bore a statement regarding the product contained therein, to wit, "Cider Vinegar 49 gals." which statement, to wit, "Cider Vinegar," was false and misleading, in that it conveyed the impression that the product was a pure cider vinegar, whereas in fact it was a mixture prepared in imitation of cider vinegar, consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and a product high in reducing sugars and mineral matter, and was not cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled as aforesaid so as to mislead and

deceive the purchaser into the belief that it was a pure cider vinegar, whereas in fact it was an imitation of pure cider vinegar consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, mixed with a product high in reducing sugars and mineral matter, and was not a pure cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was a mixture consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and a product high in reducing sugars and mineral matter, and was an imitation of "Cider Vinegar," the name under which it was sold and offered for sale, and said mixture was not "Cider Vinegar," the distinctive name under which it was sold and offered for sale, that is to say, it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Cider Vinegar," whereas it was not cider vinegar.

On October 25, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1913.

2220



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2221.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

On November 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Bettman-Johnson Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 1, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of so-called "Standard Blackberry Cordial" which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Standard Blackberry Cordial. August Baetzhold Distributors Buffalo, N. Y."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 11.28; solids (grams per 100 cc), 34.377; sucrose, by Clerget, 18.31 per cent; reducing sugars before inversion (grams per 100 cc), 11.12; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.152; acids, total, as citric (grams per 100 cc), 0.432; esters, fixed, as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.0493; total tartaric acid (grams per 100 cc), 0.1267; glycerin (grams per 100 cc), 0.4678.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name, to wit, Standard Blackberry Cordial, recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary official at the time of the investigation, in that it was a cordial prepared from blackberry wine containing glycerin and tartaric acid, whereas according to said tests standard blackberry cordial should be made from

spices, cordial, and blackberry juice. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it, and the ingredients contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Standard Blackberry Cordial," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it purported and represented the product to be blackberry cordial which conformed to the standard and test set forth and laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, whereas, in truth and in fact, it differed in composition from said standard, in that it was prepared from blackberry wine and contained glycerin and tartaric acid, and for the further reason that it contained 11.28 per cent by volume of alcohol, and each barrel containing the product failed to bear a statement on the label and brand thereon of the quantity or proportion of the alcohol so contained in said product.

On November 8, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$13.45.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1913.

2221



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2222.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BITTERS.

On November 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said District an information against the Bettman-Johnson Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 13, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Oregon of a quantity of bitters which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pepsin Magen Bitters Nicholaus Holzbach Made in America This Bitters, which surpasses all others by its fine flavor and aromatic odor, is considered as a medicine and tonic, which, through its excellent qualities, ranks among the best means for the preservation of activity of the digestive organs. The morbid state of the digestive organs, generally called weakness of the stomach, is mainly due to the scanty secretion of Pepsin, in consequence of which the food is insufficiently digested. In such cases, the Physician always prescribes Pepsin, a substance secreted from the stomach during the process of digestion. A supply of Pepsin, as contained in these celebrated Bitters, in connection with some wholesome and strengthening bitter roots and herbs, will supply that deficiency and bring the stomach back to a normal condition. Try it and be convinced. Guaranteed by the manufacturers under Serial No. 2161 to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Extract by drying, 8.62 per cent; ash, 0.23 per cent; alcohol, per cent by volume, 28.44; methyl alcohol, none; sucrose by Clerget, 5.2 per cent; polarization,

direct temperature 20° C., 7.0° V.; polarization, invert temperature 20° C., 0.0; color, dark brown, mainly caramel; United States Pharmacopœia, pepsin, less than 0.0001 gram in 1 cc of the preparation.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded as set forth above, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label was calculated and intended to and did convey the impression and create the belief that the product was a pepsin bitters containing a substantial amount of pepsin, whereas in truth and in fact it contained only a trace of pepsin, and for the further reason that the label and brand on the product bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statements, as set forth above, were false, misleading, and deceptive, in that they purported and represented the product to contain a substantial amount of pepsin, and were calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief that it contained an adequate amount of pepsin to supply a deficiency in the human stomach, whereas in truth and in fact it contained only an infinitesimal quantity of pepsin, and did not contain an amount of pepsin adequate to supply a deficiency in the human stomach. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product contained 28.44 per cent by volume of alcohol, and the labels on the product concerning it failed to bear a statement thereon of the quantity or proportion of alcohol so contained therein.

On November 8, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$15.85.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1913.*

2222



F. & D. No. 4451.
S. No. 1487.

Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2223.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF RASPBERRIES.

On August 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 13 kegs of raspberries remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by Florent Sanfacon, Grand Isle, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substances.

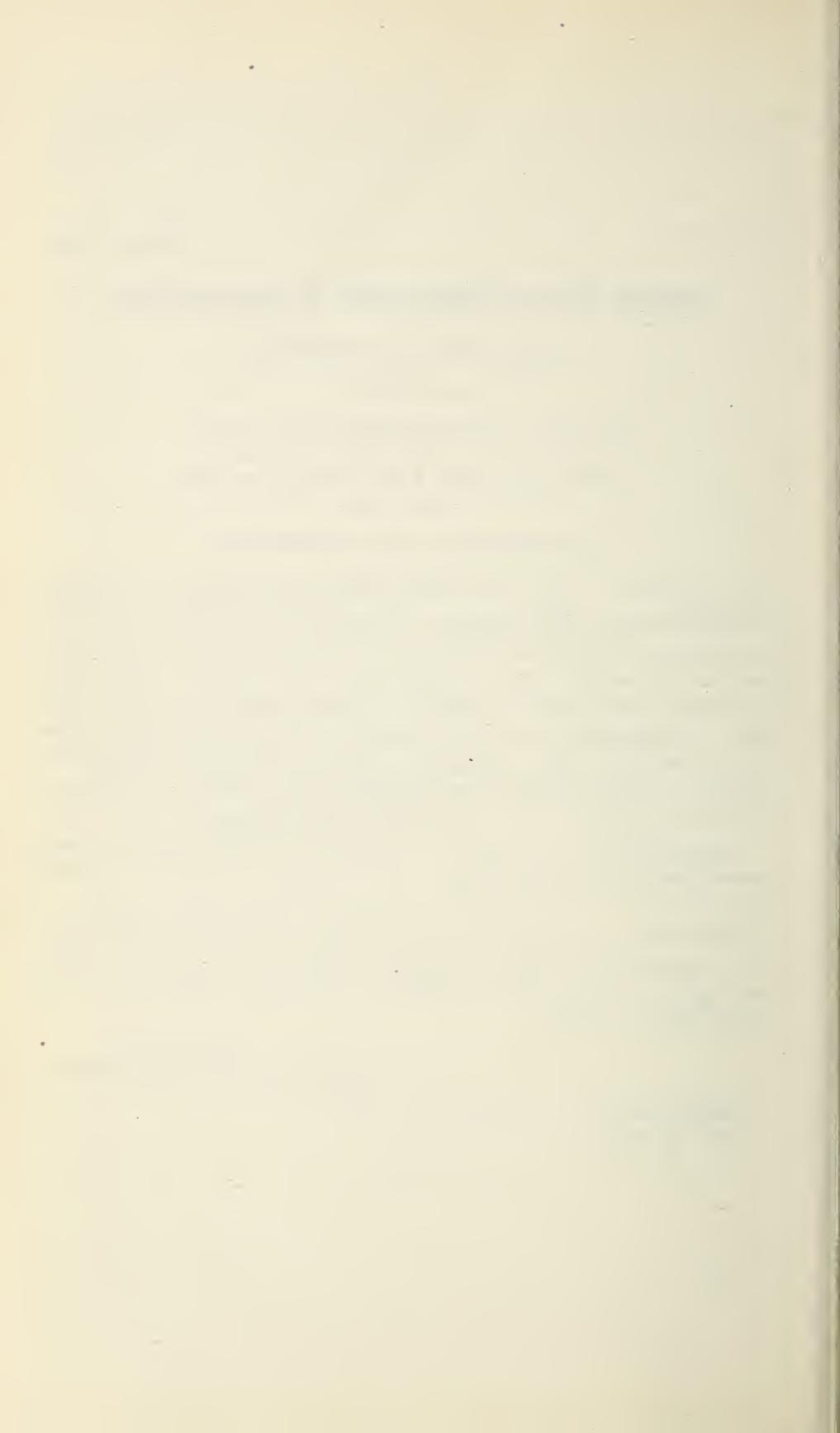
On October 11, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1913.

76323—No. 2223—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2224.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MINERAL WATER.

On September 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of seven cases, each containing twelve bottles of mineral water, remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the McCord Drug Co., Enid, Okla., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 29, 1912, from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Crazy Mineral Wells, Texas". (On bottles) "No. 3 Crazy, Crazy Wells Water Co., Mineral Wells, Texas, the best not too good for our customers", and with other claims and directions for using.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid substances, and was unfit for food or drink.

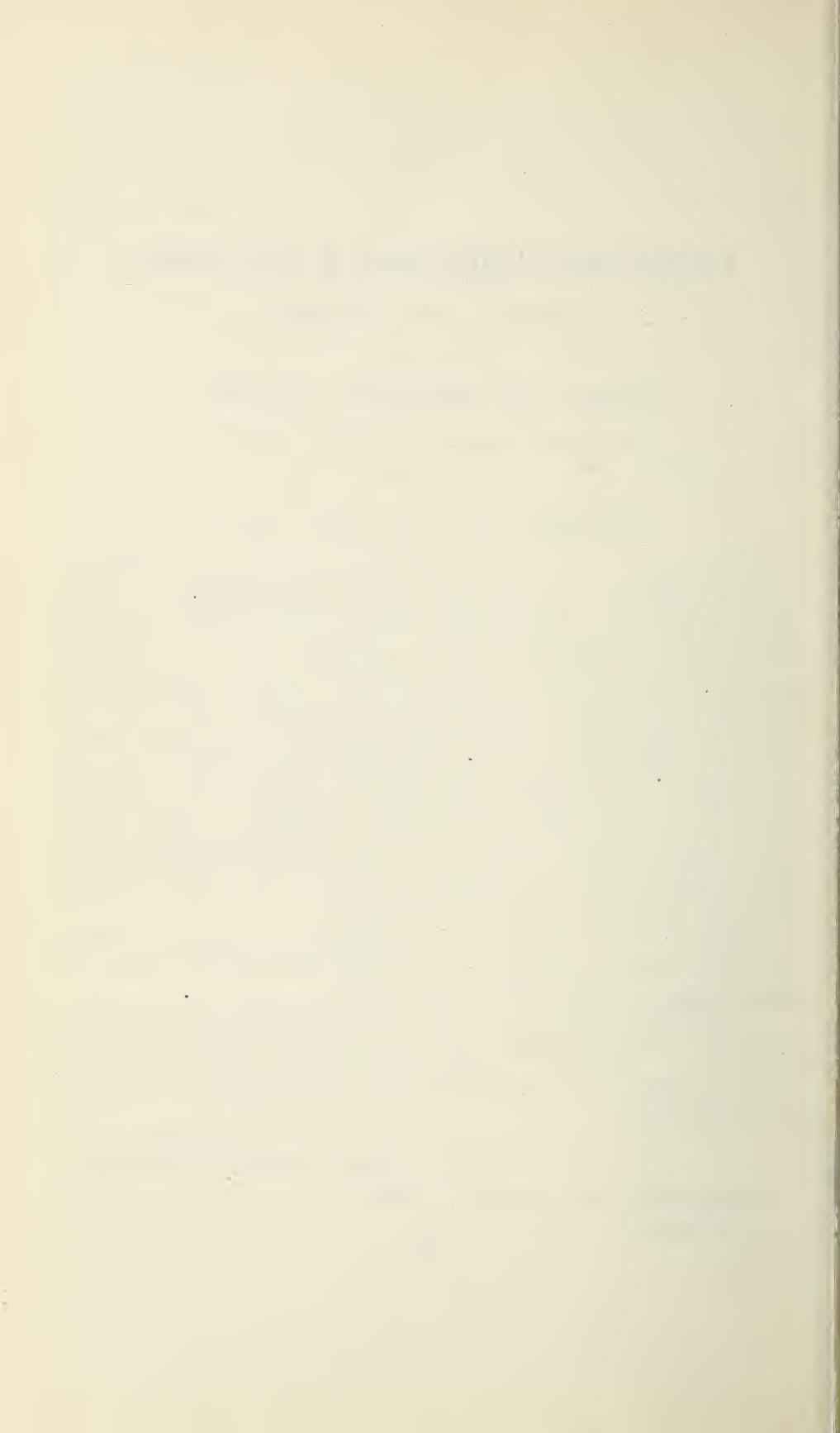
On October 23, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1913.

76323—No. 2224—13





F. & D. No. 4488.
S. No. 1497.

Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2225.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of two cases of vodka, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. and Joseph Caskowski, Perth Amboy, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 29, 1912, by L. B. Katz, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in Russian, and also bore the following label in English: "Monopole Vodka—Made and bottled in Russian Monopole Co. of Russia."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels thereon bore the statement that the product was made in Russia, whereas in fact it was made in the United States, and was therefore misbranded as to the country in which it was manufactured. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label contained the statement "Monopole Vodka, Made and bottled in Russian Monopole Co. of Russia," thereby being labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was genuine vodka, manufactured in Russia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure vodka, and was manufactured in the United States, and said product, by its label, purported to be a foreign product, to wit, a product of Russia, when in fact it was not so, but a product manufactured in the United States, and the label thereon bore the state-

ment regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein that it was made in a foreign country, to wit, Russia, which statement was false and misleading, as the product was not made in Russia, but was made in the United States.

On October 1, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1913.*

2225



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2226.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of eight cases, each containing 24 bottles of vodka, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 2, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled with principal labels in Russian and supplemental labels in English, as follows: "Monopole Vodka, Made and Bottled by the Russian Monopole."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as aforesaid, thereby indicating, declaring, and publishing, and intending thereby to publish and declare, that the product was genuine vodka of Russian manufacture, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not genuine vodka, but consisted of 110 proof spirits in imported vodka bottles, in imitation of and substituted for genuine vodka, and further, the labels upon the product, proclaiming it to be Monopole vodka, made and bottled by the Russian Monopole, were misleading and false, for the reason that the product was not genuine vodka, of Russian manufacture, but consisted of an imitation of genuine vodka, in imported vodka bottles, and labeled as aforesaid, in imitation of and substituted for genuine vodka, of Russian manufacture, and said labels thereby intended to mislead and deceive the purchaser so as to offer the product for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

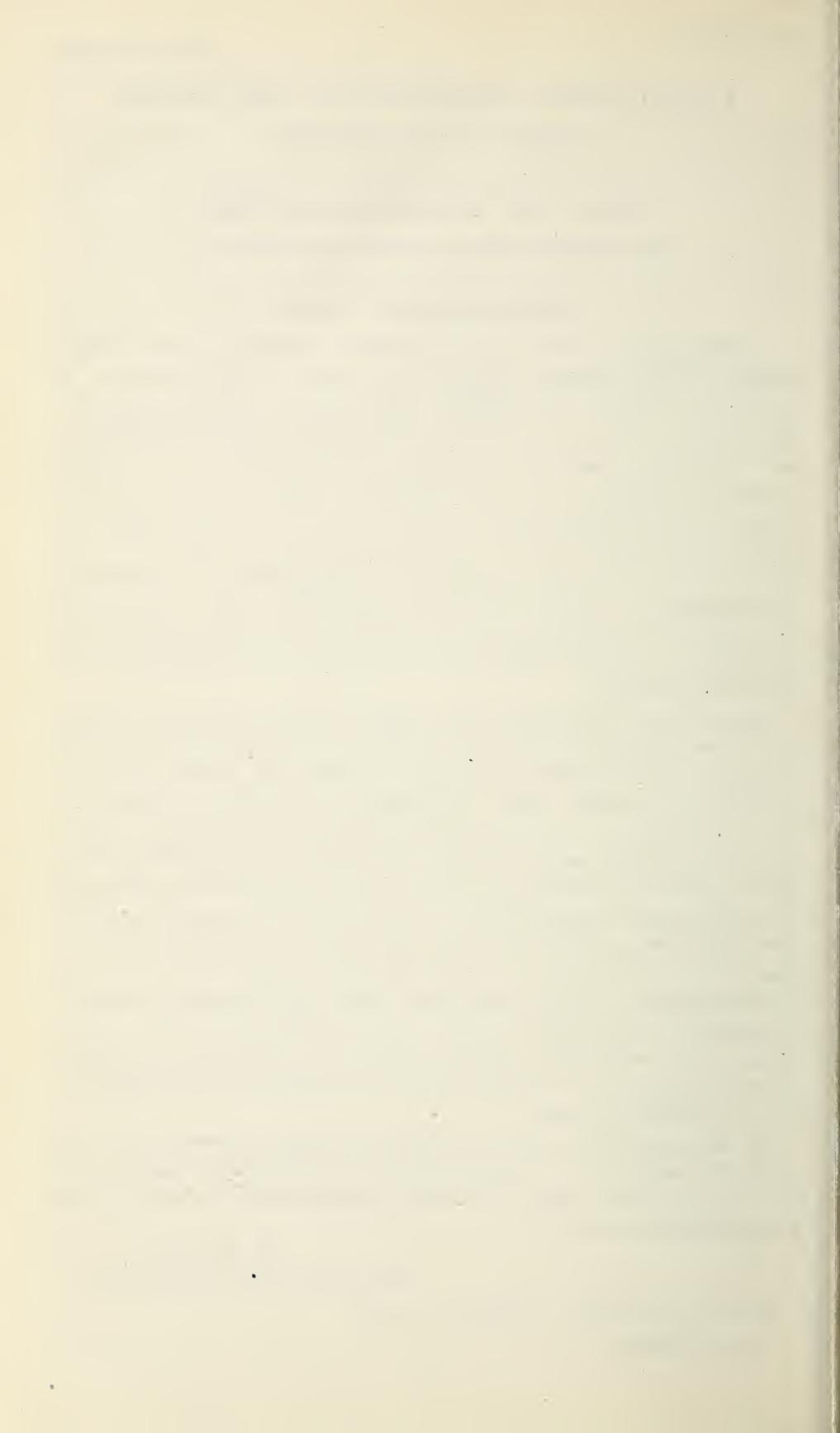
On September 25, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1913.

76323°—No. 2226—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2227.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BEER.

On September 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15 casks, each containing 10 dozen bottles; 20 cases, each containing 3 dozen bottles; and 50 cases, each containing 4 dozen bottles, of beer, remaining unsold and in the original unbroken package, and in the possession of the Biederman Distilling Co., Paducah, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on August 5, 1912, by William Gerst Brewing Co., Nashville, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Extra Pale Export Beer, Dove Brand, The Brewerys Own Bottling, Gerst Bohemian Style, The William Gerst Brewing Co., Nashville, Tenn., Choicest Malt Choicest Hops."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the words upon the label, "Bohemian Style" and "Choicest Malt Choicest Hops," indicated that the product was made exclusively from malt and hops, and was therefore entitled to bear the label "Bohemian Style," but, in truth and in fact, it was not made exclusively from malt and hops, but some starchy material and sugar had been substituted in part for malt in the manufacture of the product, and said starchy material and sugar had been mixed with the beer so as to injuriously affect its quality, and a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, malt, had been in part abstracted therefrom. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore a label and statement regarding it which was false and mis-

leading, to wit, the words "Extra Pale Export Beer," and "Bohemian Style," and "Choicest Malt Choicest Hops," which said statements and labels were false and misleading in that they represented the product to be beer made exclusively of malt and hops, whereas, in truth and in fact, a starchy material and sugar had been substituted in part for malt, in the manufacture of the product, and said product was misbranded, in that the words "Bohemian Style" indicated to the trade and the public generally that the product was made exclusively from malt and hops, whereas in truth and in fact it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of "Bohemian Style" of beer, a product manufactured exclusively of malt and hops.

On November 7, 1912, the said William Gerst Brewing Co., claimant, and the United States, having submitted the case to the court, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$400 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1913.

2227



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2228.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 75 bottles of vodka, remaining unsold and in the original unbroken package, at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Russian Monopole Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled exclusively in Russian.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it bore a statement, design, and device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in a certain particular, that is to say, words and figures in a foreign language, appearing thereon, which would lead a purchaser to believe that said article was a product from a foreign country, when in truth and in fact it was not such a product.

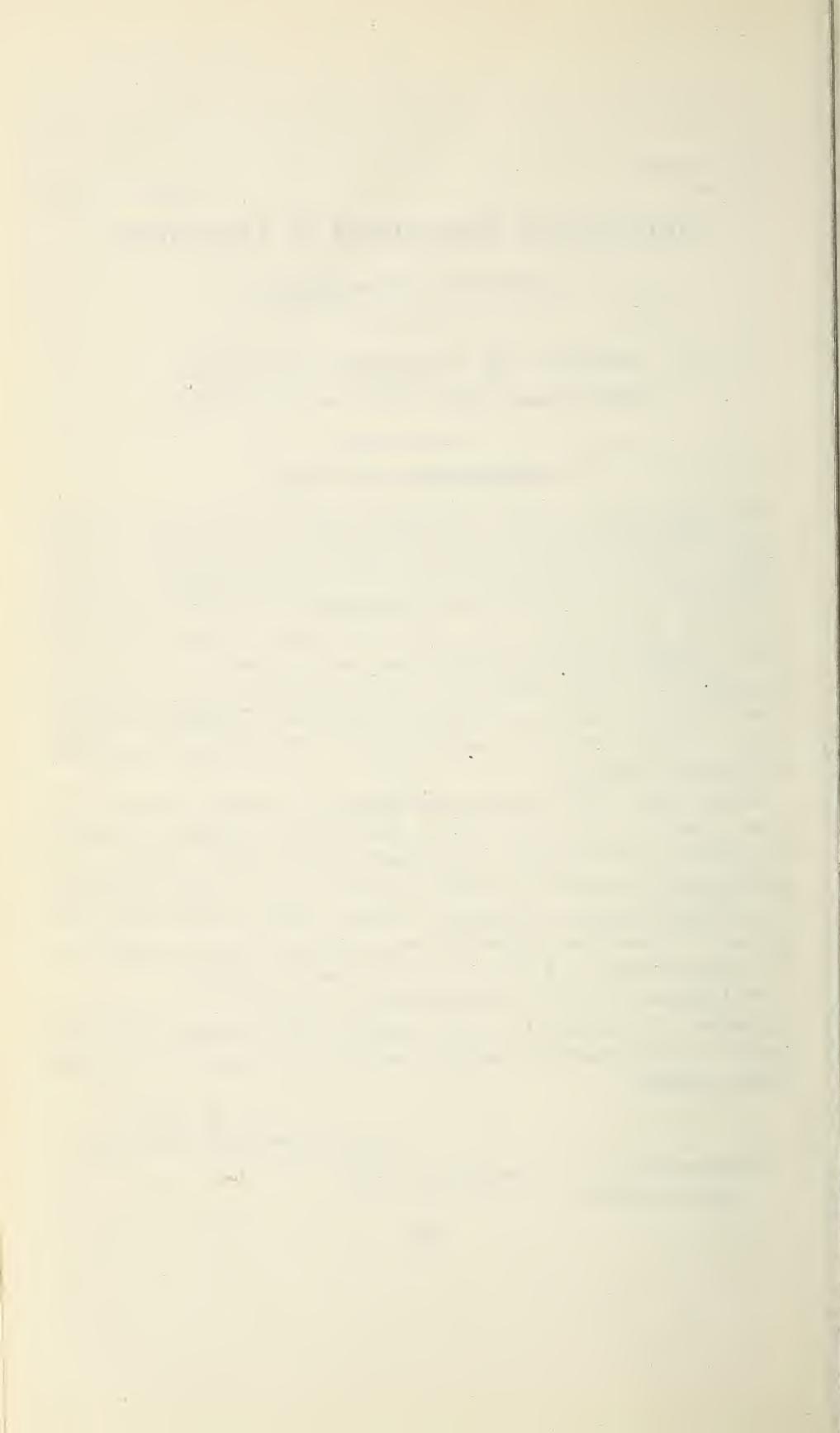
On October 29, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1913.

76324°—No. 2228—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2229.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BEER.

On September 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of ten crates of beer, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by Obermeyer & Liebmann, Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Obermeyer & Liebmann—Pilsener Style Beer—Brewed from Choice Malt and fine Hops by Obermeyer & Liebmann—Bottled at the Brewery—New York City."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances, to wit, cereal, starchy material, and sugar, had been substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore a statement, design, and device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in a certain particular, that is to say, the words "Brewed from choice malt and fine hops" placed thereon, would lead the purchaser to believe that the product was brewed wholly from malt and hops, whereas in truth and in fact it was not so brewed.

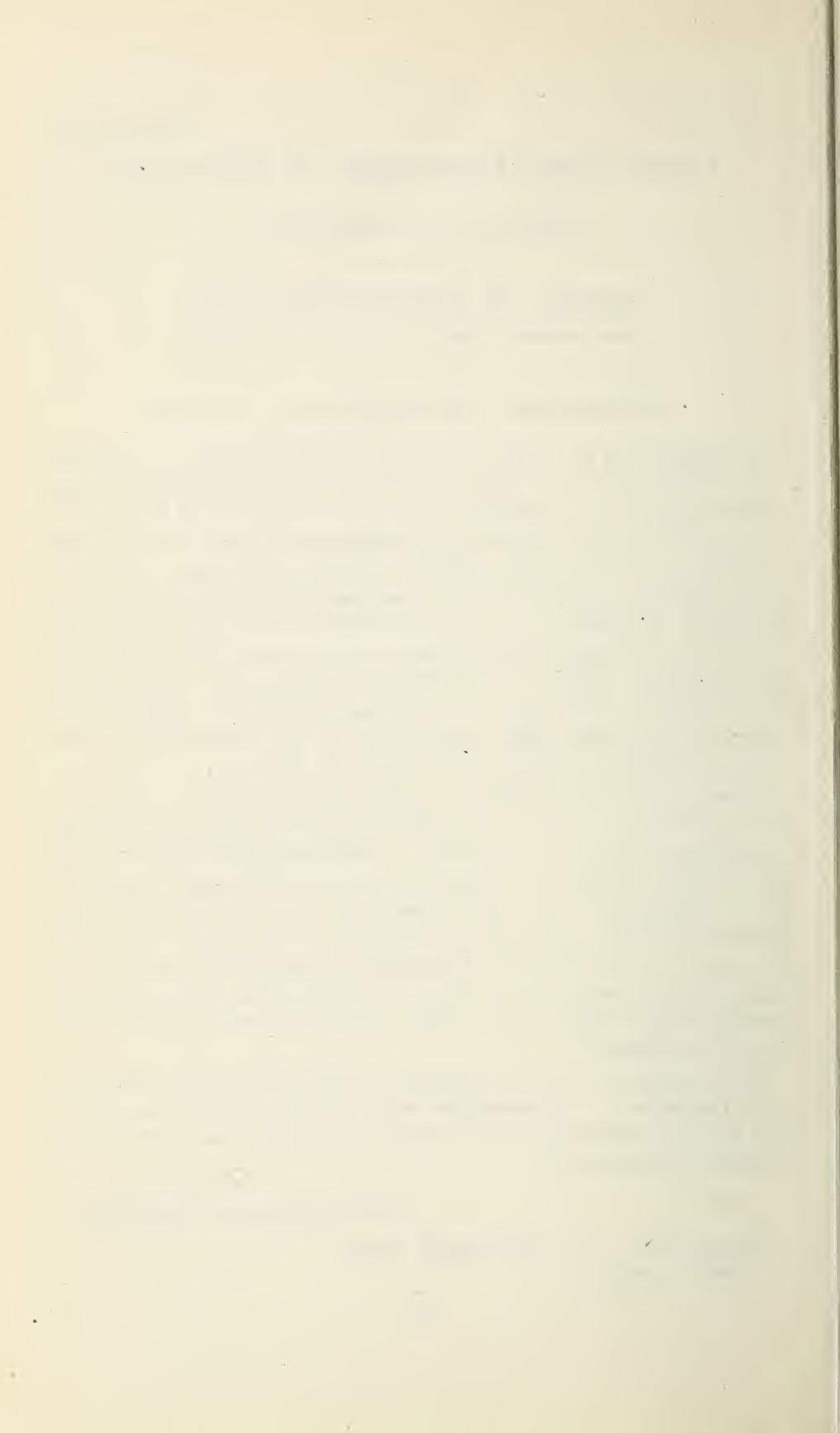
On November 5, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1913.

76324°—No. 2229—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2230.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 460 bottles of vodka, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, at Chelsea, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Russian Transfer Monopole Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in Russian, and was also labeled in English as follows: "Monopole Vodka—Russian Transfer Monopole Co."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it bore a statement, design, and device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in a certain particular, that is to say, words and figures in a foreign language, appearing thereon, which would lead a purchaser to believe that the article was a product from a foreign country, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such a product.

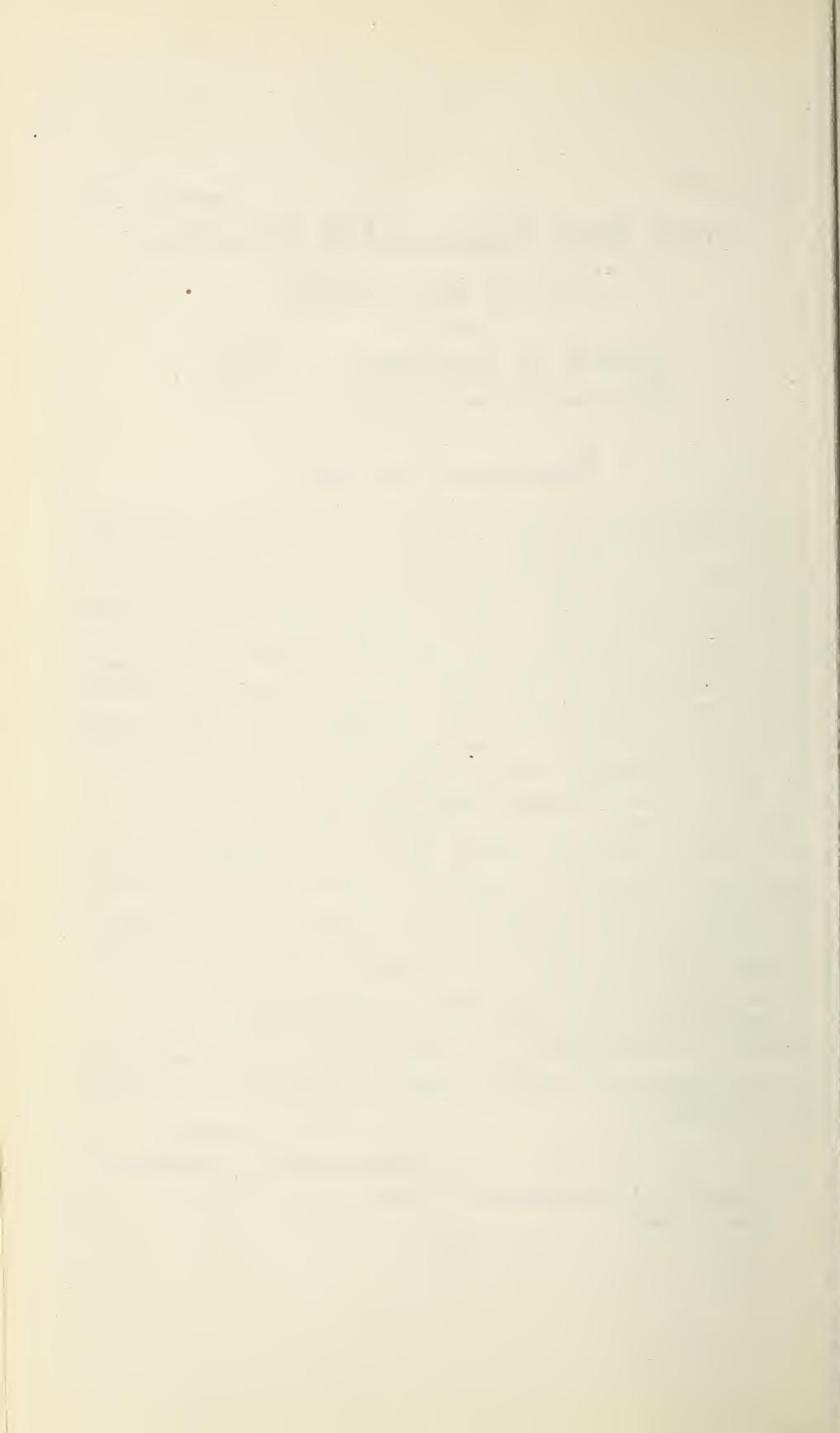
On October 29, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1913.

76324°—No. 2230—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2231.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On September 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 24 two-pound cans; 75 cases, each containing 12 five-pound cans; and 75 cases, each containing 6 ten-pound cans of syrup, remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Adam Roth Grocery Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped by the J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., Keokuk, Iowa, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Missouri, during the month of September, 1912, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Fifty of the cases were labeled: "24 Cans, 2 lbs., Squirrel Brand Table Syrup, Adam Roth Gro. Co., St. Louis, Mo." Seventy-five of the cases were labeled: "12 Cans, 5 lbs., Squirrel Brand Table Syrup, Adam Roth Gro. Co., St. Louis, Mo." Seventy-five of the cases were labeled: "6 Cans, 10 lbs., Squirrel Brand Table Syrup, Adam Roth Gro. Co., St. Louis, Mo." The cans were labeled: "Corn Syrup 90% Refiners Syrup, 10% Squirrel Brand Table Syrup. (Design, Squirrel) Trade Mark. Adam Roth Grocery Co., St. Louis. Squirrel Brand Table Syrup, Trade Mark, Adam Roth Grocery Co., St. Louis, Mo." Upon part of the labels, on the cans, the words "distributed by" appeared immediately above the firm name "Adam Roth Grocery Co."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cases and cans containing it bore statements, designs, and devices regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading, in that the background of said labels upon the cases and cans was a dark blue color, and the lettering and labeling thereon was in white letters, except the statement "Corn

Syrup 90%. Refiner's Syrup 10%," which statement appeared on the labels in black type of a different shade, and was so obscured and indistinct that said declaration and statement of the composition of the product would not ordinarily be observed, and the purchaser thereof would be misled and deceived thereby, and the words "Squirrel Table Syrup" appearing on the labels were in plain and distinct letters, and did not inform or convey to the consumer or purchaser the impression or information that the product so branded consisted largely, if not altogether, of glucose or corn syrup, but would deceive and lead the purchaser to believe that the product was cane syrup. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the cases and cans bearing labels and statements set forth above, from which the words "distributed by" were omitted preceding the words "Adam Roth Grocery Company, St. Louis," were thereby falsely branded as to the State in which the product was manufactured and purchased, for the reason that said product was manufactured and purchased in the State of Iowa, and not in the State of Missouri.

On November 9, 1912, the said Adam Roth Grocery Co., claimant, having consented to a decree and all matters in issue having been submitted to the court, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to the claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1913.

2231



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2232.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 170 bottles of vodka, remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages, at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Russian Monopole Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in Russian, and was also labeled in English as follows: "Monopole Vodka, Made and Bottled in Russian Monopole Co."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the packages thereof bore a statement, design, or device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in a certain particular, that is, words and figures in a foreign language appeared thereon, which would lead a purchaser to believe that the article was a product from a foreign country, whereas in truth and in fact it was not such a product.

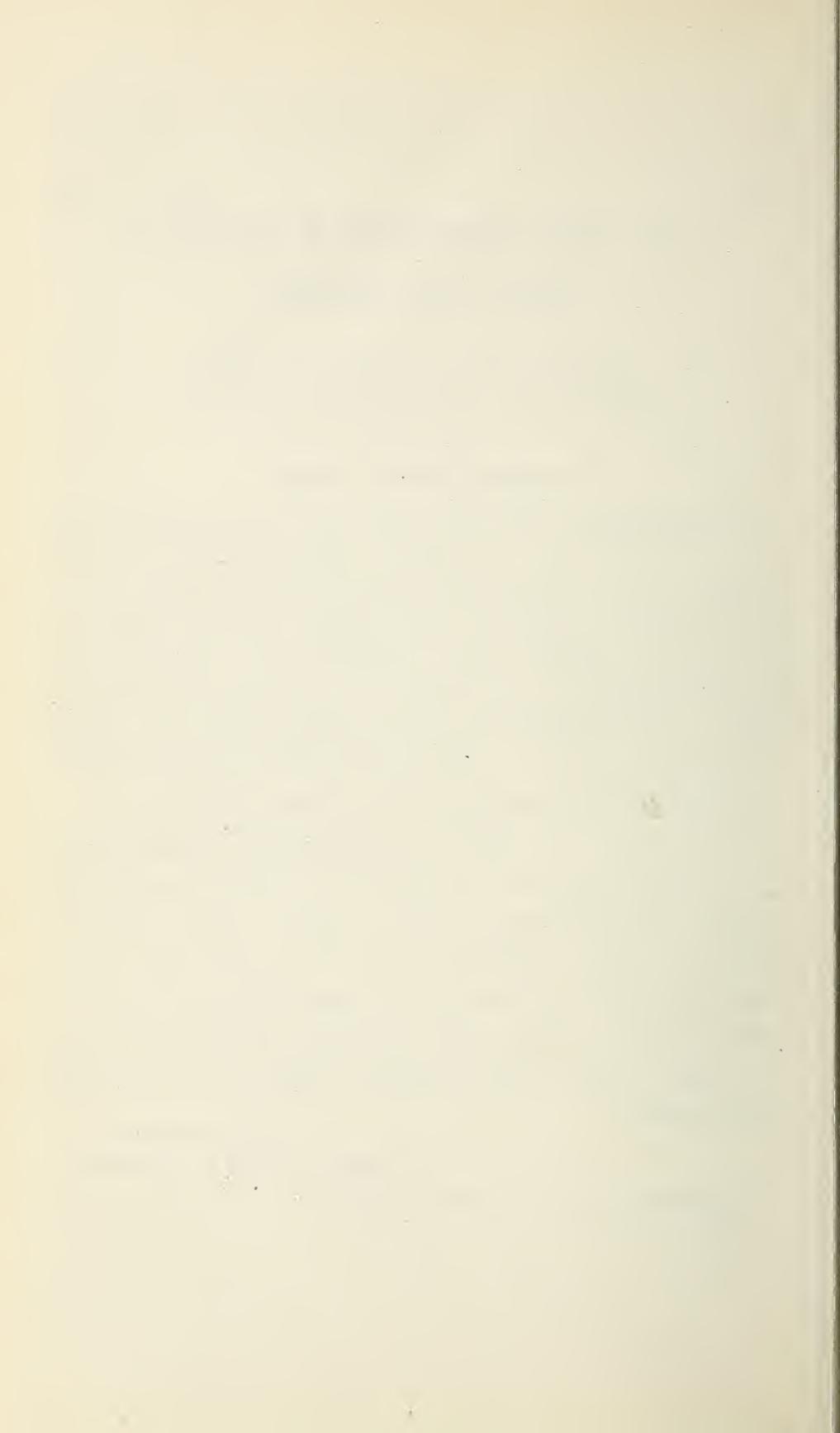
On October 29, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1913.

76324°—No. 2232—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2233.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On September 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 84 and 100 barrels of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Railway Terminal Warehouse Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the 84 barrels of the product had been shipped on or about September 4, 1912, by the Seymour Canning Co., Seymour, Ind., and that 100 barrels had been shipped on or about September 4, 1912, by the Crothersville Canning Co., Crothersville, Ind., and that said product had been transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy and decomposed vegetable matter.

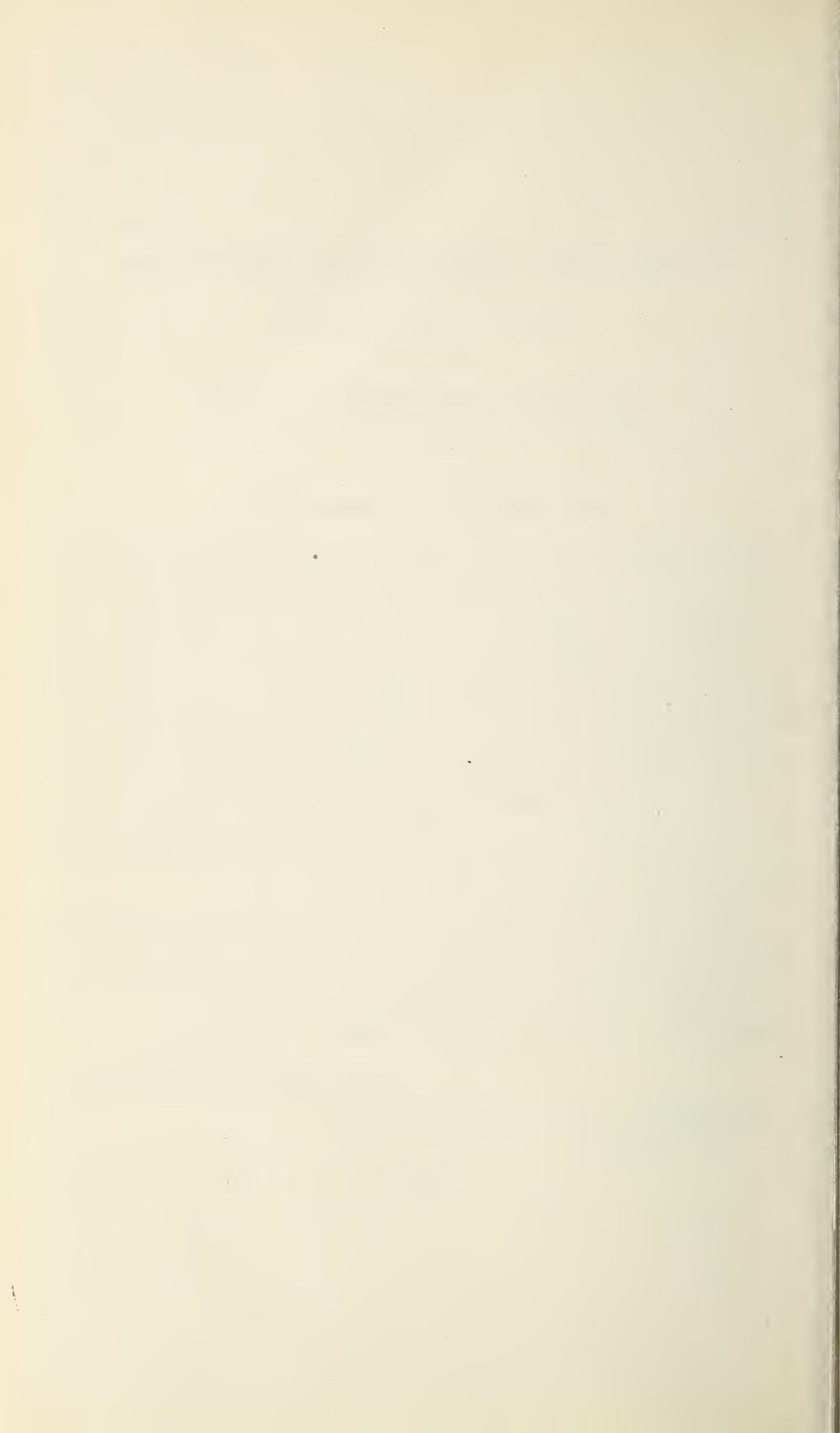
On November 20, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1913.

76324°—No. 2233—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2234.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 225 bottles and 500 bottles of vodka, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Russian Monopole Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in Russian, and was also labeled in English as follows: "Monopole Vodka Made and bottled in Russian Monopole Co."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libels for the reason that the package thereof bore a statement, design, and device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in a certain particular, that is to say, words and figures in a foreign language appeared thereon which would lead a purchaser to believe that the article was a product from a foreign country, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such a product.

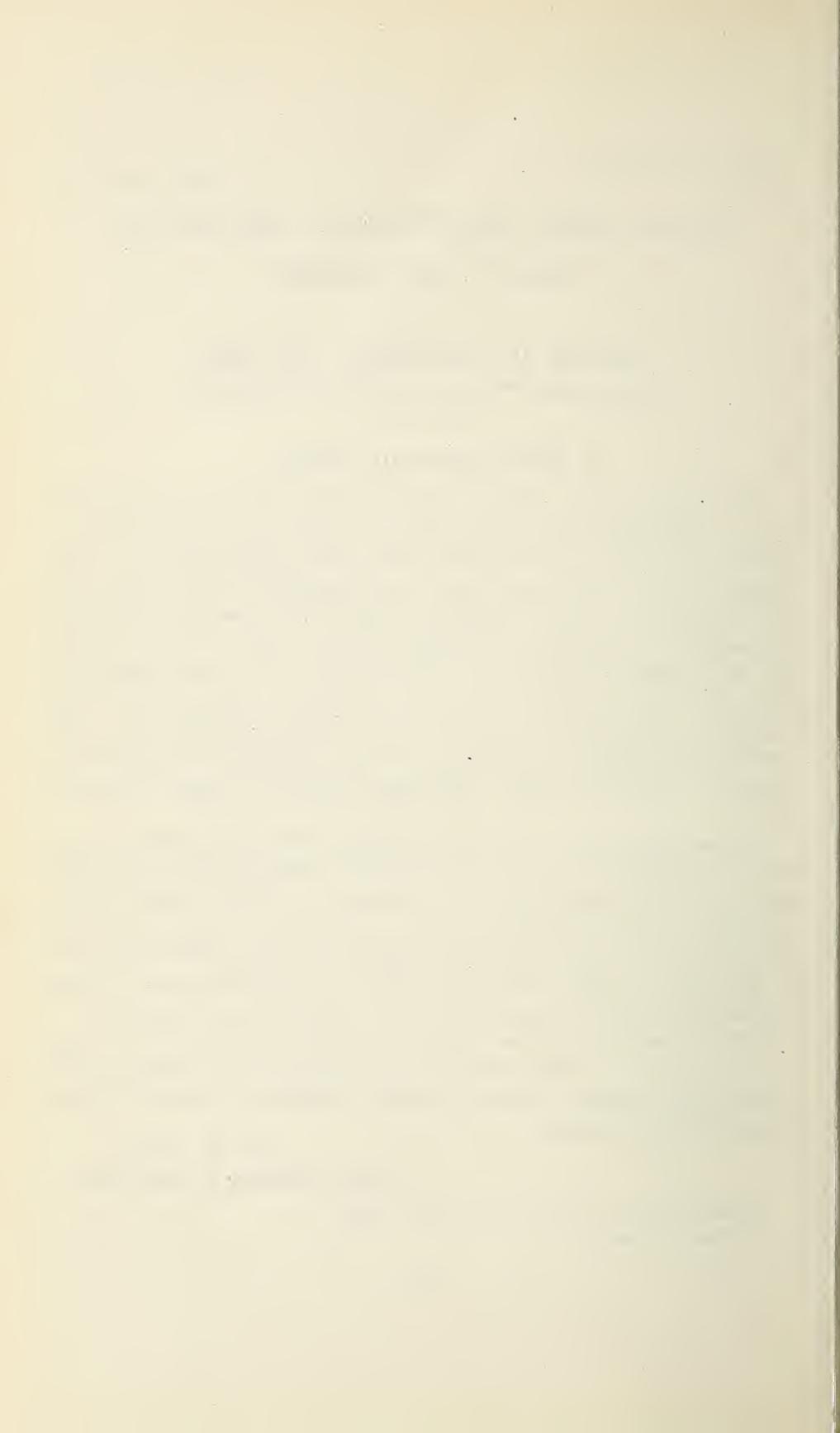
On October 29, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1913.

76324°—No. 2234—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2235.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MALT TONIC.

On September 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 barrels of malt tonic, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by John L. Coburg, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (Neck label) "Soldiers Delight". (Principal label) "Malt Tonic (Design of Eagle) A concentrated and nourishing liquid product of Malt and Hops—Free from any preservatives or deleterious substances—Trade Mark—John L. Coburg—New York—Distributor—Guaranteed by the manufacturers under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 29749."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances, to wit, cereal, starchy material, and sugar had been substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label of the product bore a statement, design, and device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in a certain particular, that is to say, the words "A concentrated and nourishing liquid product of Malt and Hops—Free from any preservatives or deleterious substances", placed thereon, would lead the purchaser to believe that the product was manufactured wholly from malt and hops, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so manufactured.

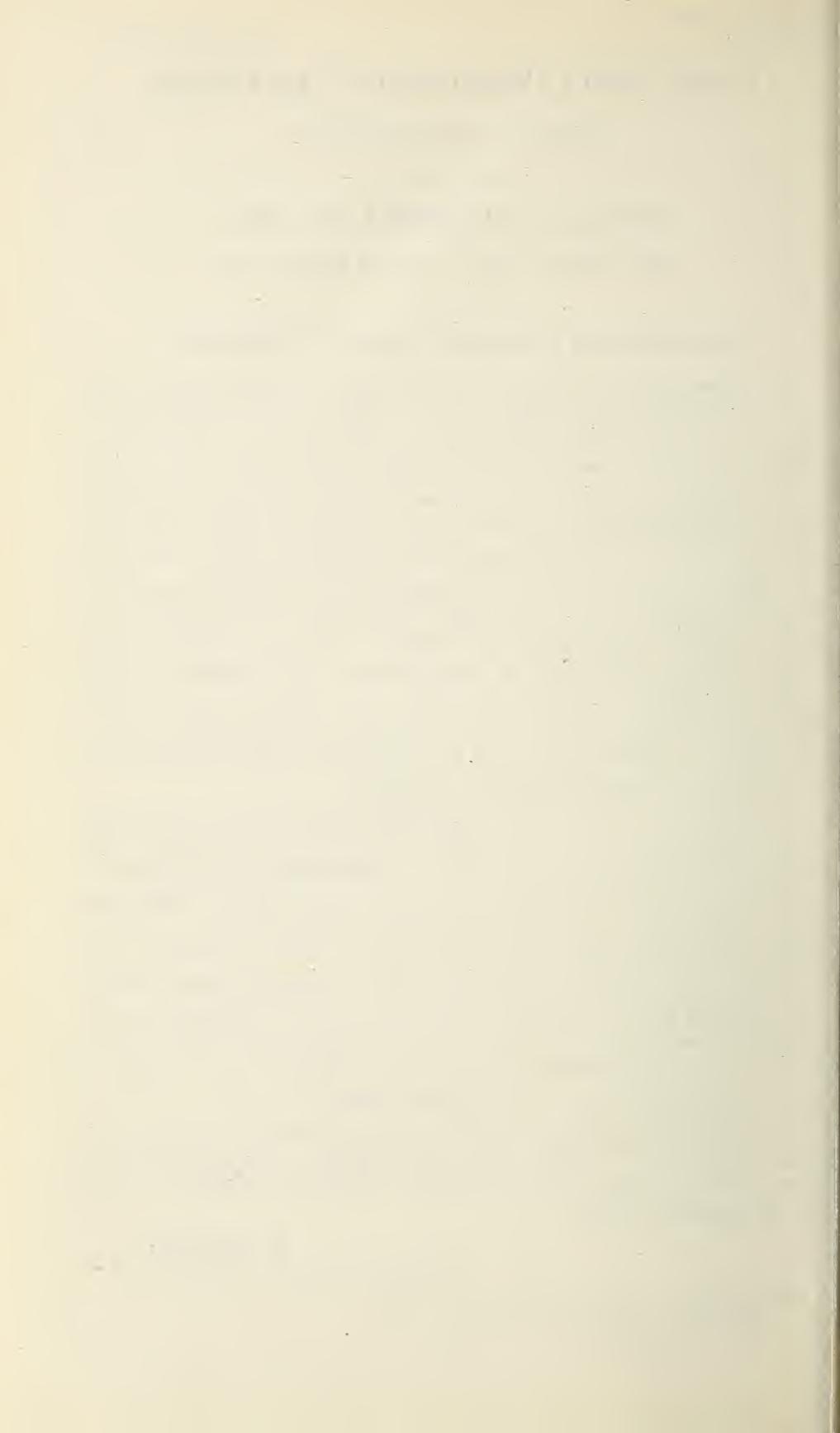
On October 31, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1913.

76651°—No. 2235—13





Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2236.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On October 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Central City Pickle Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 16, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa of a quantity of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On barrels) "Charles Hewitt Sons Co., Distributors. Opal Brand Pure Cider Vinegar, Des Moines, Iowa."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that a dilute solution of acetic acid and a product high in reducing sugar and foreign mineral matter prepared in imitation of cider vinegar had been mixed with it and substituted wholly or in part for it. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugar and foreign mineral matter had been substituted wholly or in part for pure cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Pure Cider Vinegar," borne on the label, was false and misleading because it conveyed the impression that the product was pure cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted in whole or in part of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugar and mineral matter and it was not pure cider vinegar; and for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was pure cider

vinegar, it being labeled, to wit, "Pure Cider Vinegar," when, as a matter of fact, it consisted in whole or in part of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugar and mineral matter and was not a pure cider vinegar.

On October 25, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1913.*

2236



F. & D. No. 803,
I. S. No. 21366-a.

Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2237.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On August 8, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Eugene W. Durkee and James M. French, doing business under the name and style of E. R. Durkee & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 25, 1908, from the State of New York into the State of Texas, of a quantity of vanilla extract which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Extract. Vanilla. Warranted absolutely pure. 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces net. U. S. Serial No. 5061."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 51.1 per cent; methyl alcohol, absent; vanillin, 0.19 per cent; coumarin, absent; caramel, absent; vanilla resins, present; average content of 3 bottles, 7.3 per cent short; Galveston analysis, average content of 6 bottles, 11.3 per cent short.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive the purchaser, in that the label thereon bore a statement regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, in that the contents of the package and container were stated to be of the measure of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces net, whereas in truth and in fact the contents were less measure than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces net. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label on the product bore a statement, to wit, "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces net," regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein, which

said statement was false and misleading, in that it conveyed the impression that the container and package of the product contained $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces net, whereas said container and package contained less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces net. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was in package form and the contents were not correctly stated on the outside of the package in terms of weight or measure, but upon the package was a statement that the product was $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces net by measure, whereas in truth and in fact it was less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces net.

On October 14, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of defendants and the court thereupon suspended sentence.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1913.

2237

○

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2238.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF ITALIAN CHOCOLATES.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, begun and holden at San Francisco, Cal., on the second Monday of July, 1910, the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the D. Ghirardelli Co., a corporation, San Francisco, Cal., alleging the sale by said defendant, under a written guaranty, on October 8, 1909, for interstate shipment, a quantity of Ghirardelli's Italian Chocolates, which the indictment charged to have been misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act; and said product without having been changed in any particular was shipped by the purchaser thereof, on October 9, 1909, from the State of California into the State of Nevada. The product was labeled: "Ghirardelli's Italian Chocolates, D. Ghirardelli Company, San Francisco, California."

An examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that the box thereof was done in colors and design of the Italian flag, except that the crown above the shield was not used. The box was filled with a variety of shapes of chocolate candies wrapped in various colored tin foil, similar in style to Italian chocolate candies imported at San Francisco. Tests for presence of lead in the foil negative. Misbranding of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that each box was so labeled as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that he was buying, and that the product was in fact, a foreign product, for the reason that each box thereof contained the words in large letters, "Italian Chocolates," and was so labeled as to imitate the colors of the Italian flag, and to give the package the semblance and

appearance of having been manufactured in Italy, whereas in truth and in fact it was a domestic product, manufactured by said defendant in San Francisco, Cal., and was not in fact genuine Italian chocolates.

On September 24, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury a verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury. The following charge was delivered to the jury by the court:

GENTLEMEN: As I have said several times during the progress of the trial, the case lies within a very narrow compass; and it will really depend upon your answer to the question, whether or not that label is calculated to deceive a purchaser into the belief that the article contained in the box, chocolate, was manufactured in Italy.

You have heard the testimony of witnesses as to the import of the term "Italian Chocolates," and weighing the testimony that was introduced by the Government in relation thereto, and also that on the part of the defendant, just answer that question.

You must be satisfied, beyond all reasonable doubt, that a purchaser of a box of chocolates labeled as charged in the indictment, reading the label would at once conclude that the chocolates were manufactured in Italy. If there is any other construction to be placed upon it, your verdict must be for the defendant.

You will now retire, gentlemen. The clerk has prepared forms of verdict, which you will take with you.

MR. DENMAN. Note an exception to the refusal of the court to give the three instructions requested by the defendant on the ground that they are warranted by the law and the facts.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1913.

2238



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2239.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF HONEY GIN AND ORANGE.

On November 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph C. Furst and Samuel Furst, copartners, trading and doing business under and by the firm name of Furst Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 2, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of "Honey Gin and Orange" which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Honey—Gin—Orange. Delicious, fragrant and stimulating. Furst's original sweet clover honey-gin and orange (Picture of bee hive and an orange). Contains no flavors. Absolutely pure and unadulterated. Guaranteed by us to conform to the National Pure Food Law. Guaranty Serial No. 12141. Bottled exclusively by Furst Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A." (Label on neck of bottle) "Caution: We are the original bottlers of honey, gin and orange in its purest form. It is a compound of the rarest excellence, and contains absolutely no flavors. The natural medicinal quality of honey, gin and orange, in case of a cold, cough, grippe, etc., is unsurpassed, and there is no more healthful stimulant. Its delicious flavor makes it most palatable as a beverage. Ask for free booklet, containing recipe and directions for making and serving palatable mixed drinks from honey, gin and orange."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 1.0237; solids (grams per 100 cc), 14.65; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.0150; alcohol, 23.40 per cent. A more complete analysis made by another analyst gave the following results: Polarization direct at 20° C., -1.56° V.; polarization invert at 20° C., -3.90° V.; polarization invert at 87° C., $+0.20^\circ$ V.; sucrose Clerget (per cent by weight), 1.76; reducing sugar as invert (per cent by weight),

11.89; total reducing sugars (per cent by weight), 13.86; sucrose by copper reduction (per cent by weight), 1.87. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, sugar syrup, had been substituted in part for what the product by its label and brand purported to be, that is to say, said sugar syrup was substituted in part for the honey which the product purported to contain. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Honey Gin and Orange," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it purported and represented the product to be composed wholly of honey, gin, and orange, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not composed wholly of honey, gin, and orange, but contained in addition to said ingredients a quantity of sugar syrup which was substituted in part for the honey which the product purported to be composed of. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label was calculated to convey the impression that the product was composed wholly of honey, gin, and orange, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not composed wholly of honey, gin, and orange, but contained in addition thereto, sugar syrup, which was substituted in part for the honey used as a sweetening agent in the said product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product contained 23.40 per cent by volume of alcohol, and each of the packages containing the product, considered as a drug, failed to bear a statement upon the labels thereon of the quantity or proportion of alcohol so contained in said drug.

On November 11, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$15.25.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1913.

2239



F. & D. No. 4339.
S. No. 1469.

Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2240.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF FLOUR.

On July 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 287 sacks of flour remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., pier No. 3, North River, and W. E. Botter & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "F M Co—Topeka, Kansas—Anchor & Empire Brand—140 lbs."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

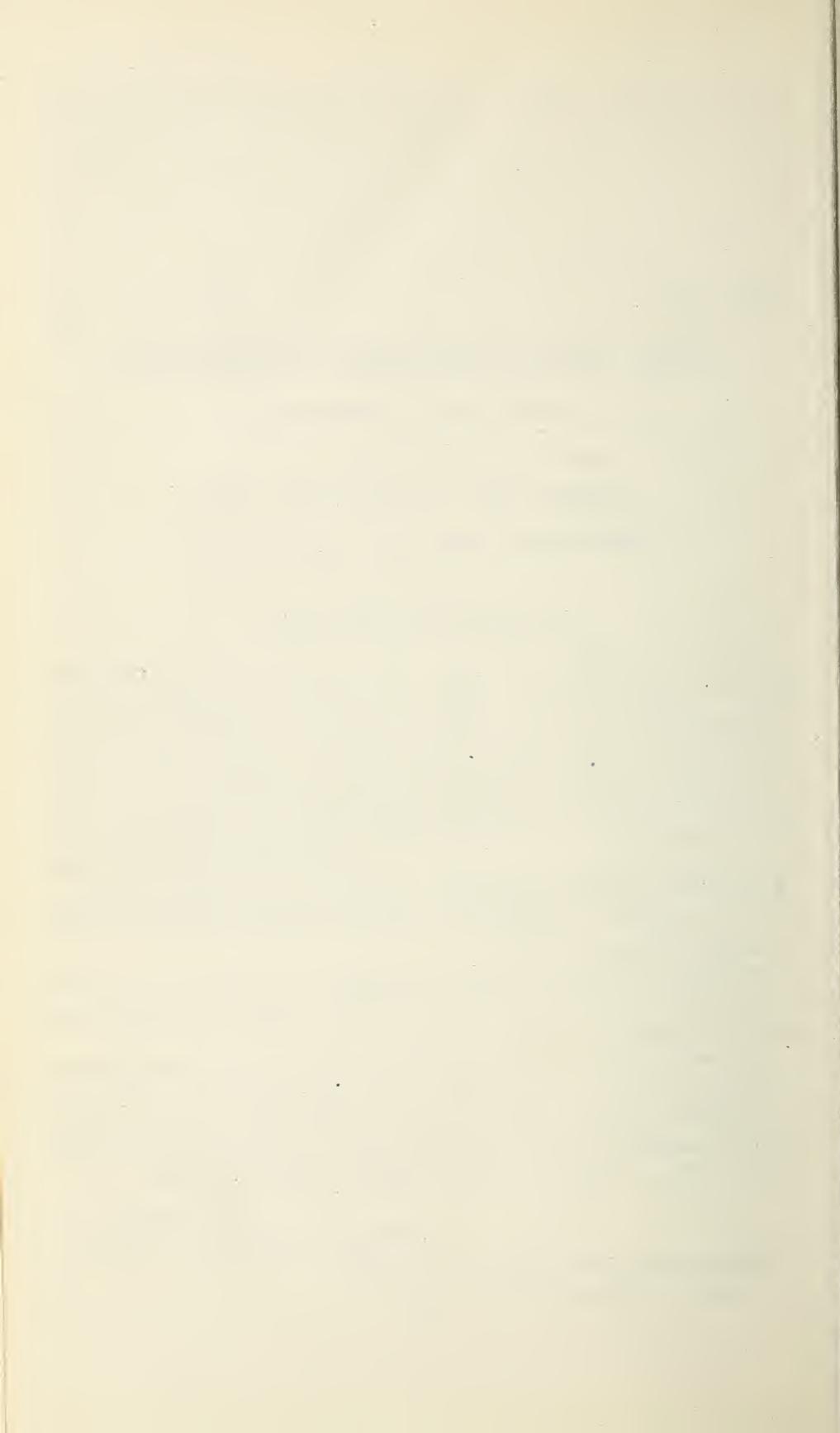
On September 6, 1912, the Shawnee Milling Co., Topeka, Kans., claimant, having executed bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act, a decree was entered releasing the product to said claimant, and on November 6, 1912, said claimant having paid \$38.84 costs, an order was entered discontinuing the action.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1913.

76650°—No. 2240—13





F. & D. No. 4212.

I. S. Nos. 16535-d, 16538-d, 16544-d, 16549-d, 16550-d, 16551-d, 16554-d 16558-d.

Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2241.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA FLAVOR (BAKERS), GINGER EXTRACT (JAMAICA), VANILLA EXTRACT (SPECIAL A), CASSIA EXTRACT, VANILLA EXTRACT (BOSTON), LEMON EXTRACT (BAKERS), AND VANILLA EXTRACT (SUPERIOR ICE CREAM); AND MISBRANDING OF PISTACHIO EXTRACT.

On November 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Emil I. Mayer, trading and doing business under and by the name of the Cincinnati Extract Works, of Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 6, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Tennessee—

(1) Of a quantity of vanilla flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Vanilla Flavor 'Bakers'" (In much smaller type) "A Compound of Vanilla Extract, Vanillin and Coumarin." "The Cincinnati Extract Works Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 35.70; solids (grams per 100 cc.), 12.00; vanillin, 0.32 per cent; coumarin, 0.109 per cent; color, caramel; resins, fair; lead number, 0.037. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, an imitation flavor of vanilla prepared from a small amount of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, and artificially colored with caramel, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and in that said sub-

stances were substituted for genuine vanilla flavor which the article by its label purported to be; and further, in that the product, being of inferior quality, was artificially colored with caramel in a manner whereby such inferiority was concealed, to wit, in a manner simulating the appearance of a genuine vanilla flavor. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the article bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statements, to wit, "Vanilla Flavor," in large type, followed by the words in much smaller type, "A Compound of Vanilla Extract, Vanillin and Cumarin," were false, misleading, and deceptive in that said statement conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine vanilla flavor or extract, whereas, in fact, it was an imitation vanilla extract prepared from a small amount of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, artificially colored with caramel, and the statement of its true character was made in type insufficient to correct the impression conveyed by the statement "Vanilla Flavor," in more prominent type. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label and brand was calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that the product was a genuine vanilla flavor, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of a small amount of vanilla extract with vanillin and coumarin and was artificially colored with caramel.

(2) Of a quantity of ginger extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Ginger Extract-Jamaica. The Cincinnati Extract Works, Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 0.9368; alcohol (per cent by volume), 51.2; total solids (grams per 100 cc), 2.19; alcohol-soluble solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.65; water-soluble solids (grams per 100 cc), 1.75; test for ginger, positive; test for capsicum, positive; color, caramel. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a compound of ginger extract and capsicum, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said substance was substituted for genuine ginger extract, which said article of food by its label purported to be. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which statement, to wit, "Ginger Extract-Jamaica," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that said statement conveyed the impression that the product was pure extract

of Jamaica ginger, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of ginger extract and capsicum. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label was calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that the product was a pure extract of Jamaica ginger, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of ginger extract and capsicum.

(3) Of a quantity of vanilla extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (In prominent type) "Vanilla Extract, Special A." (In very much smaller type) "A Compound of Vanilla Extract, Vanillin and cumarin. The Cincinnati Extract Works Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 48.40; lead number, 0.07; vanillin, 0.28 per cent; coumarin, 0.06 per cent; resins, slight; caramel, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a compound of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, artificially colored with caramel, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said substance was substituted for genuine vanilla extract, which the product by its label purported to be; and further, in that the product being of inferior quality, was artificially colored with caramel in a manner whereby such inferiority was concealed, to wit, in a manner simulating the appearance of a genuine vanilla extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Vanilla Extract, Special A," in prominent type, followed by the words in much smaller type, "A compound of Vanilla Extract, Vanillin and Cumarin," were false, misleading, and deceptive, in that said statements conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine vanilla extract, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, and artificial coloring matter, and the statement of its true character was made in type insufficient to correct the impression created by the words "Vanilla Extract, Special A," which were in prominent type. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label was calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that the product was a

genuine extract, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, artificially colored with caramel.

(4) Of a quantity of cassia extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: Cassia Extract.—Artificially Colored.—The Cincinnati Extract Works, Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Oil (by modified Howard method), 1.3 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a dilute extract of cassia, artificially colored, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said substance was substituted for genuine cassia extract, which the article by its label purported to be; and further, in that the product being of inferior quality, was artificially colored in a manner whereby such inferiority was concealed, to wit, in a manner simulating the appearance of a genuine extract of cassia. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statement, to wit, "Cassia Extract," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that said statement conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine cassia extract conforming to the commercial standards therefor, to wit, containing no less than 2 per cent by volume of the oil of cassia, whereas, in fact, said product was a dilute extract of cassia containing only 1.3 per cent of the oil of cassia. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label was calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that it was a genuine cassia extract, whereas, in fact, it was a dilute extract of cassia deficient in the oil of cassia, and artificially colored.

(5) Of a quantity of vanilla extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (Prominently) "Vanilla Extract." (In very much smaller type) "Boston." (On another part of the label) "A Compound of Vanilla Extract, Vanillin and Coumarin. The Cincinnati Extract Works, Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 46.6; lead number, 0.045; vanillin, 0.29 per cent; coumarin, 0.096 per cent; resins, slight; caramel, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a compound of vanilla extract,

vanillin, and coumarin, artificially colored with caramel, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said substance was substituted for genuine vanilla extract, which the product by its label purported to be; and further, in that the product, being of inferior quality, was artificially colored with caramel in a manner whereby such inferiority was concealed, to wit, in a manner simulating the appearance of a genuine vanilla extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand of the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Vanilla Extract," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine vanilla extract, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, and artificial coloring matter, and the statement of its true character was made in type insufficient to correct the impression created by the words "Vanilla Extract," which were in prominent type. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label was calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that the product was a genuine vanilla extract, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, artificially colored with caramel.

(6) Of a quantity of lemon extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Lemon Extract 'Bakers' Artificially Colored. The Cincinnati Extract Works Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Color, artificial, naphthol yellow S; oil of lemon, 0.4 per cent; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.14; citral (Chace), 0.16; citral (Hiltner), unable to read. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a highly dilute extract of lemon, artificially colored, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said substance was substituted for genuine lemon extract which the product by its label purported to be; and further, in that the article, being of inferior quality, was artificially colored in a manner whereby such inferiority was concealed, to wit, in a manner simulating the appearance of genuine lemon extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Lemon Extract," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it conveyed the

impression that the product was a genuine lemon extract conforming to the commercial standard therefor, to wit, containing not less than 5 per cent by volume of the oil of lemon, whereas, in fact, it was a highly dilute lemon extract containing only 0.4 per cent of the oil of lemon, and was artificially colored. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine lemon extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a highly dilute lemon extract, deficient in the percentage of oil of lemon and artificially colored.

(7) Of a quantity of vanilla extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (Prominently) "Vanilla Extract." (In very much smaller type) "Superior Ice Cream." (On another part of the label) "A Compound of Vanilla Extract, Vanillin and Cumarin." "The Cincinnati Extract Works, Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio. U. S. A."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following result: Alcohol, 51.00 per cent; lead number, 0.076; vanillin, 0.26 per cent; coumarin, 0.056 per cent; resins, slight; caramel, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a compound of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, artificially colored with caramel, was mixed and packed as, for, and with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said substance was substituted for genuine vanilla extract, which the product by its label purported to be; and further, in that the product, being of inferior quality, was artificially colored with caramel in a manner whereby such inferiority was concealed, to wit, in a manner simulating the appearance of a genuine vanilla extract.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Vanilla Extract," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine vanilla extract, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, and artificial coloring matter, and the statement of its true character was made in type insufficient to correct the impression conveyed by the words "Vanilla Extract," which were in prominent type. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label was calculated and intended to create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser that the product was a genuine vanilla extract, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of

vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, artificially colored with caramel.

(8) Of a quantity of pistachio extract which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (In prominent type) "Pistachio Extract." (In much smaller type) "Artificial." "The Cincinnati Extract Works Co., Manufacturing Chemists. Cincinnati, Ohio. U. S. A."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 56.48; oil, 1.4 per cent; benzaldehyde, 2.7 per cent; hydrocyanic acid, negative; nitrobenzol, negative; color corresponds to mixture of light green S F and orange I. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand thereon bore a statement regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statement, to wit, "Pistachio Extract," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine pistachio extract, whereas, in fact, it was an imitation pistachio extract, and its true character was not sufficiently explained by the word "Artificial" appearing on the label in very small type. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label was calculated and intended to create the belief and convey the impression in the mind of the purchaser thereof that the product was genuine pistachio extract, whereas, in fact, it was an imitation pistachio extract.

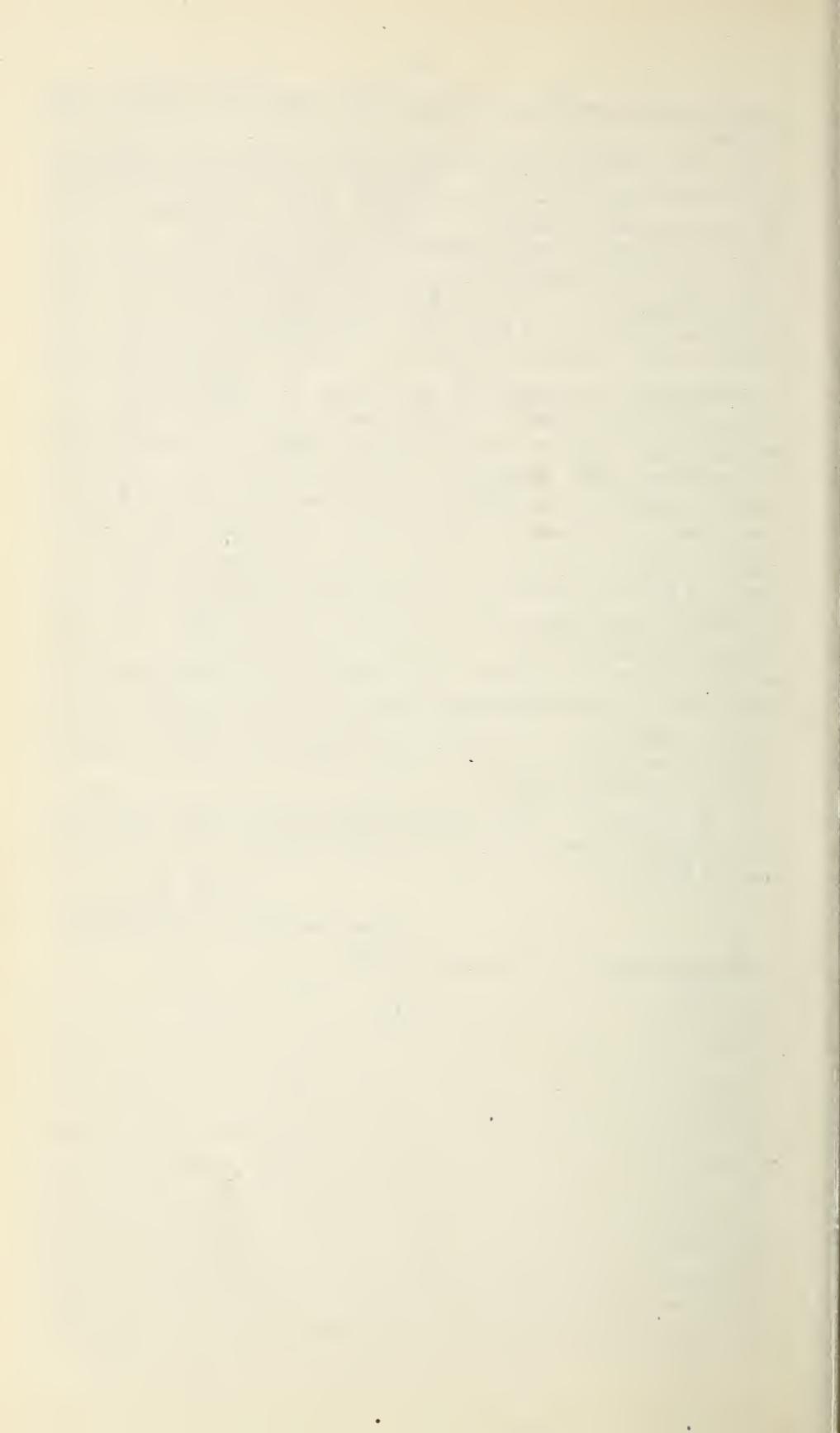
On November 16, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 with costs of \$23.75.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1913.

2241





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2242.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WINTERGREEN EXTRACT.

On November 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Emil I. Mayer, trading and doing business under and by the name of the Cincinnati Extract Works, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 6, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Tennessee of a quantity of wintergreen extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Wintergreen Extract—Artificial—The Cincinnati Extract Works Manufacturers Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 47.00; oil of wintergreen (per cent by volume), 0.46; color corresponds to amaranth.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a dilute artificial wintergreen extract, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said substance was substituted for genuine full strength wintergreen extract which the product by its label purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Wintergreen Extract," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it conveyed the impression that the product was full strength wintergreen extract conforming to the standard therefor, that is to

say, containing not less than 3 per cent by volume of the oil of wintergreen, whereas in fact it was a dilute wintergreen extract containing only 0.46 per cent of the oil of wintergreen. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the said label was calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser that it was full strength wintergreen extract, whereas in fact it was a dilute artificial wintergreen extract deficient in the percentage of the oil of wintergreen.

On November 16, 1912, defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$14.55.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 23, 1913.*

2242



F. & D. No. 4338.

I. S. Nos. 16545-d, 16548-d, 16555-d, 16557-d, and 16559-d.

Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2243.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BLOOD ORANGE EXTRACT AND OF ORANGE EXTRACTS.

On November 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Emil I. Mayer, trading and doing business under and by the name of the Cincinnati Extract Works, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 6, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Tennessee—

(1) Of a quantity of blood orange extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Blood Orange Extract 'Soluble Fountain' Artificially Colored The Cincinnati Extract Works Co. Manufacturing Chemists, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Color, artificial, erythrosine; oil by polarization, 1.0 per cent; oil by precipitation, 1.2 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 65.8; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.11; citral, Chace, 0.2; citral, Hiltner, unable to read. (Sample No. 2) Color, artificial, erythrosine; oil of orange, 1.2 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 63.80; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.11; citral, Chace, 0.2; citral, Hiltner, unable to read. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a dilute solution, consisting of alcohol, water, a very small amount of the oil of orange (not more than 1.2 per cent), and artificial coloring matter, was mixed and packed as, for, and with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and in that said substance was substituted for genuine full strength blood orange extract, which said prod-

uct, by its label, purported to be; and further in that the product, being of inferior quality, was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, to wit, in a manner simulating the appearance of genuine blood orange extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statement, to wit, "Blood Orange Extract", was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it conveyed the impression that the product was full strength blood orange extract, whereas in fact it was not prepared from blood orange and was not a true orange extract, but consisted of a dilute solution containing only 1.2 per cent of the oil of orange, artificially colored in such a manner as to convey the impression that it was prepared from blood orange. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label was calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief that the product was full strength blood orange extract, whereas in fact it was not full strength blood orange extract, but consisted of a dilute extract not obtained from blood orange, containing only 1.2 per cent of the oil of orange and artificially colored so as to conceal its inferiority.

(2) Of consignments of three varieties of orange extract which were adulterated and misbranded. The products were labeled: (No. 1) "Orange Extract 'Soluble Fountain' Artificially colored The Cincinnati Extract Works Co. Manufacturing Chemists, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A." (No. 2) "True Messina X X X Orange Extract 'Ice Cream' Artificially Colored The Cincinnati Extract Works Co. Manufacturing Chemists, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A." (No. 3) "Orange Extract 'Bakers' Artificially Colored, The Cincinnati Extract Works Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of product No. 1 by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Color, artificial, Orange I; oil of orange, 0.3 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 58.04; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.08; citral, Chace, 0.1; citral Hiltner, unable to read. Analysis of a sample of product No. 2 by said Bureau showed the following results: Color, artificial, Orange I; orange oil, 1.6 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 65.8; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.16; citral, Chace, 0.3; citral, Hiltner, unable to read. Analysis of a sample of product No. 3 by said Bureau showed the following results: Color, artificial, Orange I; orange oil, 1.0 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 48.6; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.08; citral, Chace, 0.05; citral, Hiltner, unable to read.

Adulteration of these three products was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a dilute solution of alcohol, artificially colored, and containing not more than 1.6 per cent of the oil of orange, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the products so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect their quality and strength, and in that said substance was substituted for genuine full strength orange extracts which the products by their several labels purported to be, and further in that said products, being of inferior quality, were artificially colored in a manner whereby such inferiority was concealed, to wit, in a manner simulating genuine orange extract.

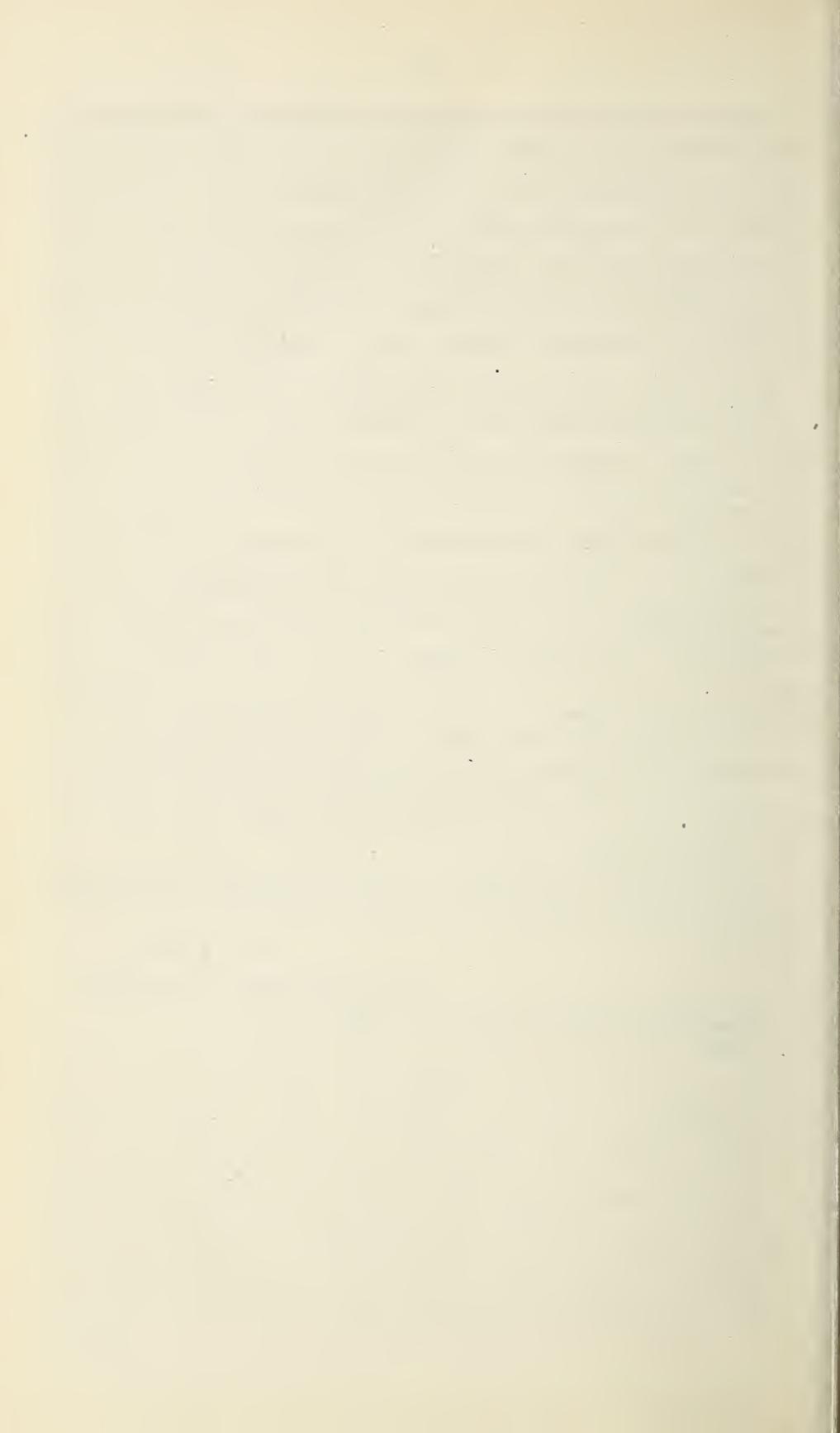
Misbranding of the products was alleged for the reason that the labels and brands thereon bore severally a statement regarding the products and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Orange Extract", was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it conveyed the impression that the products were genuine full strength orange extracts conforming to the standard therefor, that is to say, containing not less than 5 per cent, by volume, of oil of orange, whereas in fact they consisted of dilute extracts of orange, containing in no case more than 1.6 per cent of the oil of orange, and also artificial coloring matter. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the products were severally labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into the belief that they were genuine full strength orange extracts, whereas in fact they were not so, but consisted of dilute extracts of orange deficient in the percentage of the oil of orange and artificially colored in such a manner as to convey the impression that they were full strength orange extracts.

On November 16, 1912, defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$16.35.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1913.





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2244.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF NUTMEG EXTRACT.

On November 16, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Emil I. Mayer, trading and doing business under and by the name of the Cincinnati Extract Works, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 6, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Tennessee of a quantity of so-called nutmeg extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Nutmeg Extract Artificially Colored Cincinnati Extract Works, Cincinnati, Ohio."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 20/4° C., 0.9118; ethyl alcohol (per cent by volume), 57.4; methyl alcohol, absent; solids (per cent by weight), 0.06; coloring matter, inappreciable amount dry color behaves similar to Ponceau 3R; oil by precipitation (per cent by volume), 1.2.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, a dilute extract of nutmeg, had been mixed and packed as, for, and with the product purporting to be genuine nutmeg extract so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further in that a substance, to wit, a dilute extract of nutmeg, had been substituted for genuine full-strength nutmeg extract which the product by its label purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product was colored artificially and in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statement, "Nutmeg Extract," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented the product to be full-strength nutmeg extract, conforming to the standard therefor, that is to say, containing not less than 2 per cent by volume of the oil of nutmeg, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such genuine full-strength nutmeg extract, but was a dilute nutmeg extract, containing only 1.2 per cent of the oil of nutmeg. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label was calculated to convey the impression and create the belief that the product was full-strength nutmeg extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was a dilute nutmeg extract, artificially colored and deficient in the percentage of the oil of nutmeg.

On November 16, 1912, defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$13.45.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1913.

2244



F. & D. No. 3296.
I. S. No. 23167-c.

Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2245.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

AUDLTERATION OF TOMATOES.

On November 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Aaron Berkman, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 3, 1912, of a quantity of so-called concentrated tomatoes which were adulterated. The papers in the case show that the sale was made on May 3, 1911. The product was labeled: "Concentrated Tomatoes—Pulp for soup. Distributed by S. J. Van Lill Co., Baltimore, Md. For Soups, Gravies, etc. Packed at Cambridge, Md."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Mold filaments present in 64 per cent of the microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores, 181 per one-sixtieth cmm; bacteria, 283,000,000 per cc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

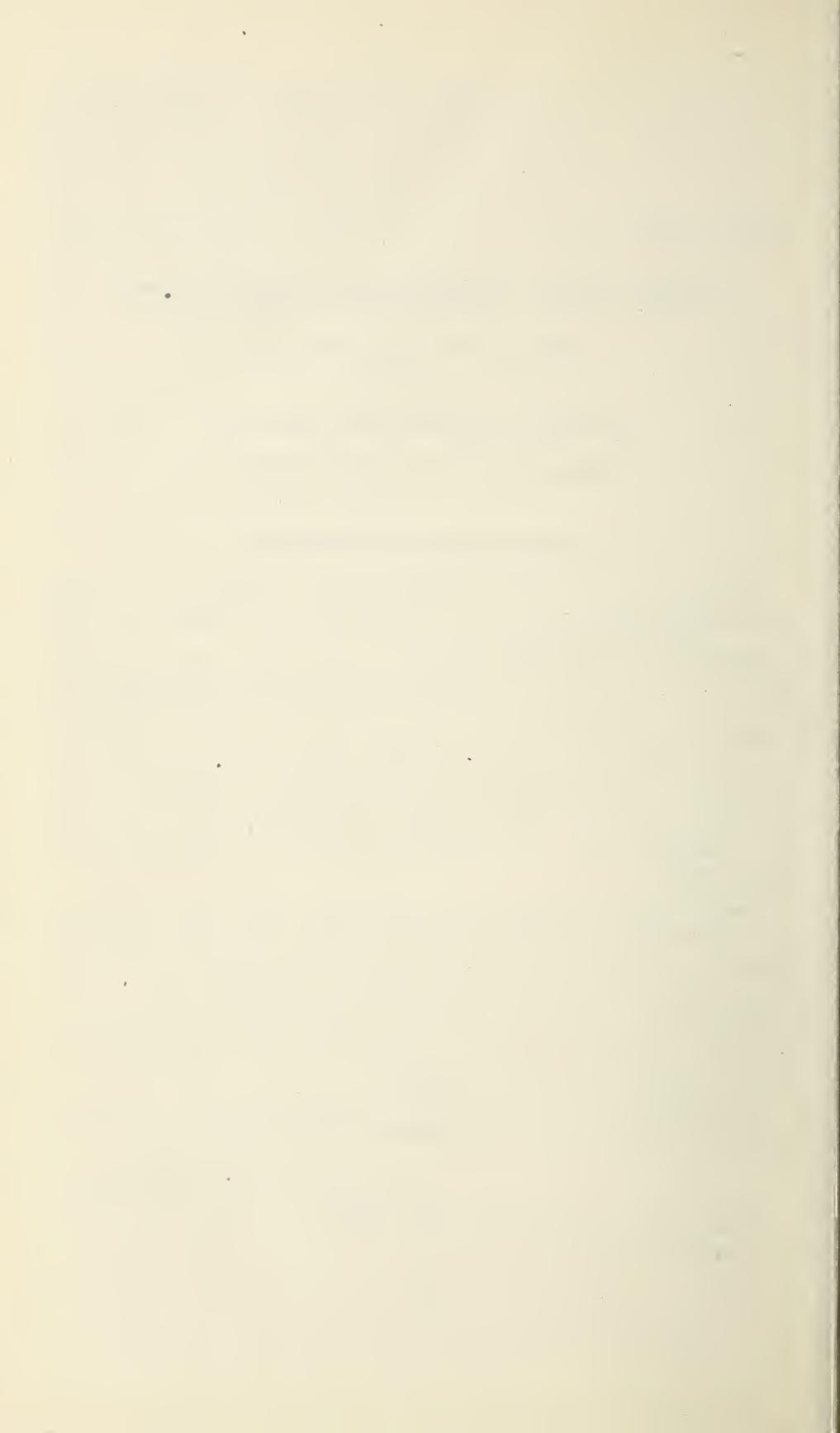
On November 14, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1913.

77868°—No. 2245—13





F. & D. No. 3494.
I. S. No. 1174-d.

Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2246.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED RED DRAGON SELTZER.

On November 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against George D. Asquith, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 18, 1911, of a quantity of so-called Red Dragon seltzer which was misbranded. The product bore no label, but was sold as Red Dragon seltzer.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Caffein, 1.32 per cent, or 5.78 grains per avoirdupois ounce; acetanilid, 2.31 per cent, or 10.11 grains per avoirdupois ounce; sodium bromid, 2.23 per cent, or 9.76 grains per avoirdupois ounce; magnesium sulphate, absent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was an imitation of Red Dragon seltzer, and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and for the further reason that it did not bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of the acetanilid contained therein.

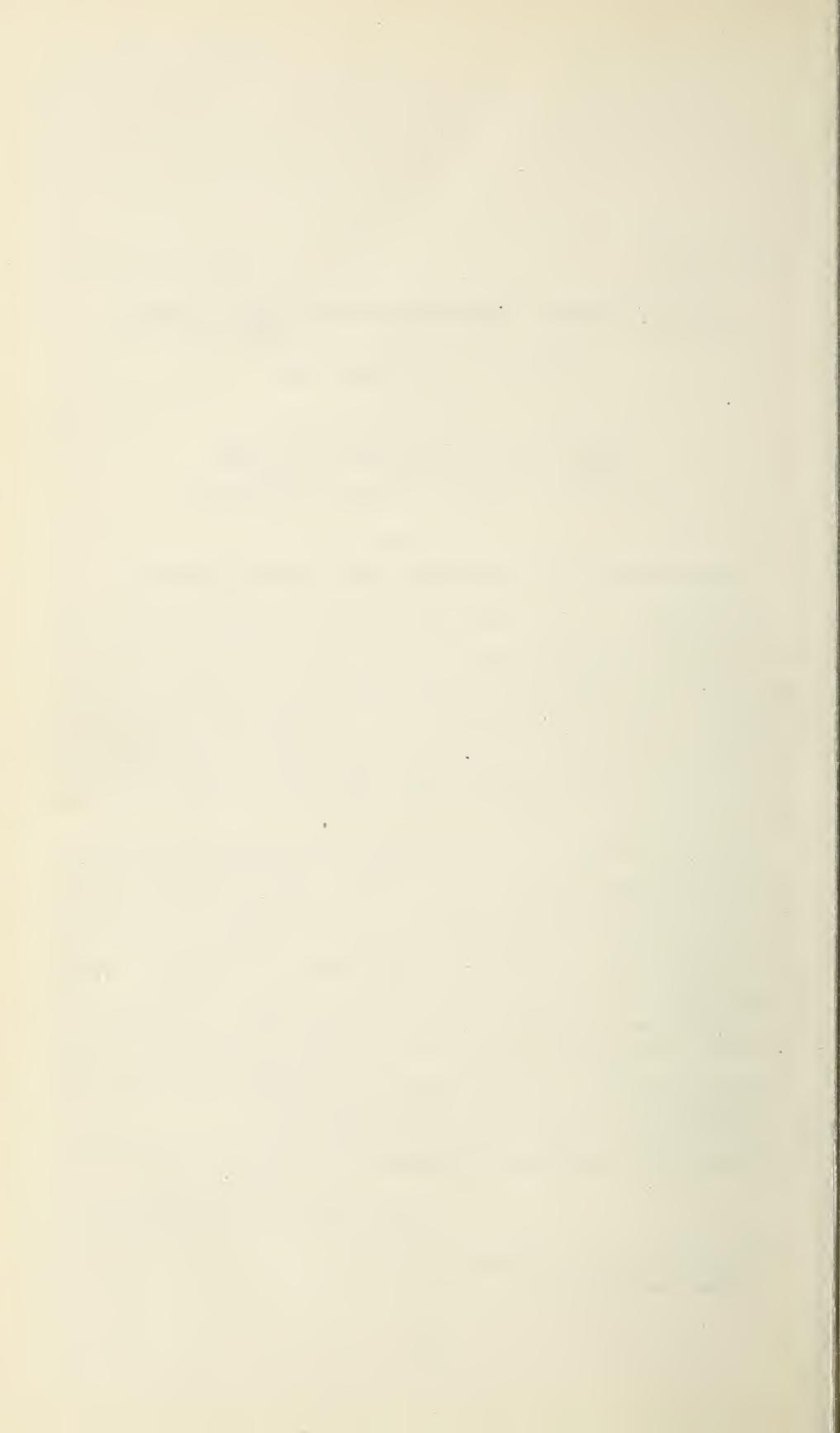
On November 11, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1913.

77868°—No. 2246—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2247.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF EGGS.

On November 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Nicholas T. Redman, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 25, 1911, of a quantity of eggs in the shell which were adulterated and misbranded. The product bore no label, but was sold as strictly fresh eggs.

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Out of 24 eggs examined, 5 were poor eggs, others, a fair grade of storage eggs. Microscopic evidence of storage, also odor and taste of storage. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, storage eggs, had been substituted in whole or in part for fresh eggs. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, fresh eggs.

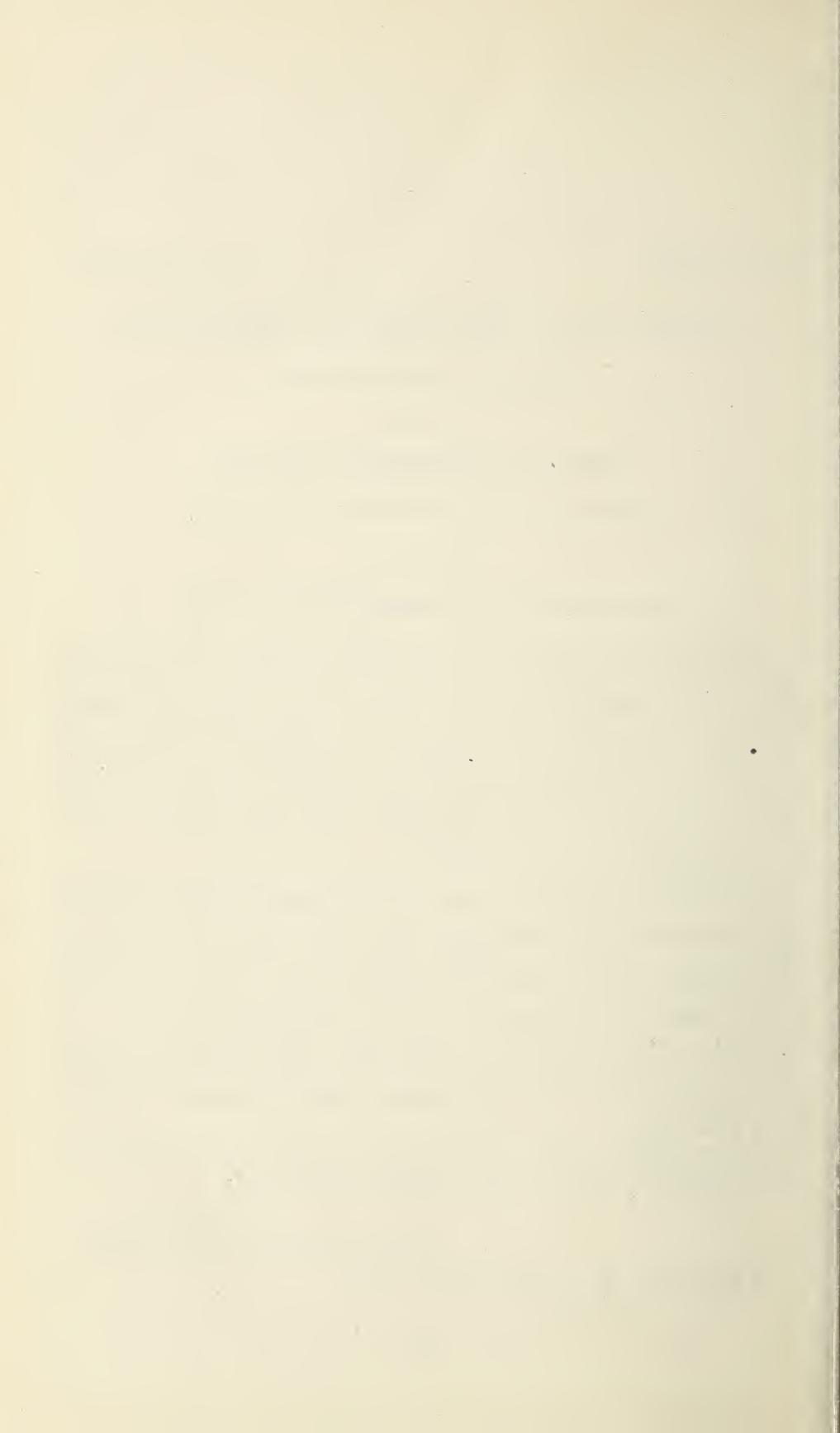
On November 8, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1913.

77868°—No. 2247—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2248.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF LEMON EXTRACT.

On July 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Western Buyers Association, a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 14, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, of a quantity of so-called "Turpeneless Lemon Extract" which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Western Buyers Assoc. Kansas City W. B. A. Terpeneless Extract of Lemon. Artificially colored. Mfgd. for Western Buyers Assoc. Kans. City, Mo."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.9529; alcohol (per cent by volume), 39.37; lemon oil, trace; citral (per cent by weight), 0.11; color, naphthol yellow S. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a dilute terpeneless extract of lemon, had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the product, and further in that a substance, to wit, a dilute terpeneless extract of lemon, had been substituted in part for genuine terpeneless lemon extract, thus damaging and injuriously affecting the product as food for human consumption, and further in that the product was highly colored with artificial coloring matter so as to give it the effect and color of genuine terpeneless lemon extract, whereby the inferiority of the product was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the

reason that the product was offered for sale and sold as genuine terpeneless extract of lemon, and under the distinctive name of another article of food, that is to say, that the product was not a genuine terpeneless extract of lemon, but was a highly dilute preparation containing an inestimable amount of extract of lemon, and the label on the product was false and misleading because it conveyed the impression to and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that it was a genuine terpeneless extract of lemon conforming to the standard for such article, when, in truth and in fact, it was a dilute extract of lemon, artificially colored, and containing an inestimable amount of extract of lemon, and also containing the substances as shown by the chemical analysis, as set forth above. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled as set forth above, thereby purporting to be a genuine terpeneless extract of lemon conforming to the standard of such article, when in truth and in fact it was a dilute terpeneless extract of lemon, artificially colored.

On November 14, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1913.

2248



F. & D. No. 4303.
I. S. No. 19488-d.

Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2249.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

On November 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District an information against John Bryant, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 25, 1912, of a quantity of oysters in the shell which were adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 5 out of 5 oysters showed the presence of gas-producing organisms in 1 cc quantities of the shell liquor; 5 out of 5 in 0.1 cc quantities; and 5 out of 5 in 0.01 cc quantities. 100 streptococci found in 4 oysters; 10 streptococci found in 1 oyster; 100 *B. coli* type found in each of 5 oysters. Score 500 points. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

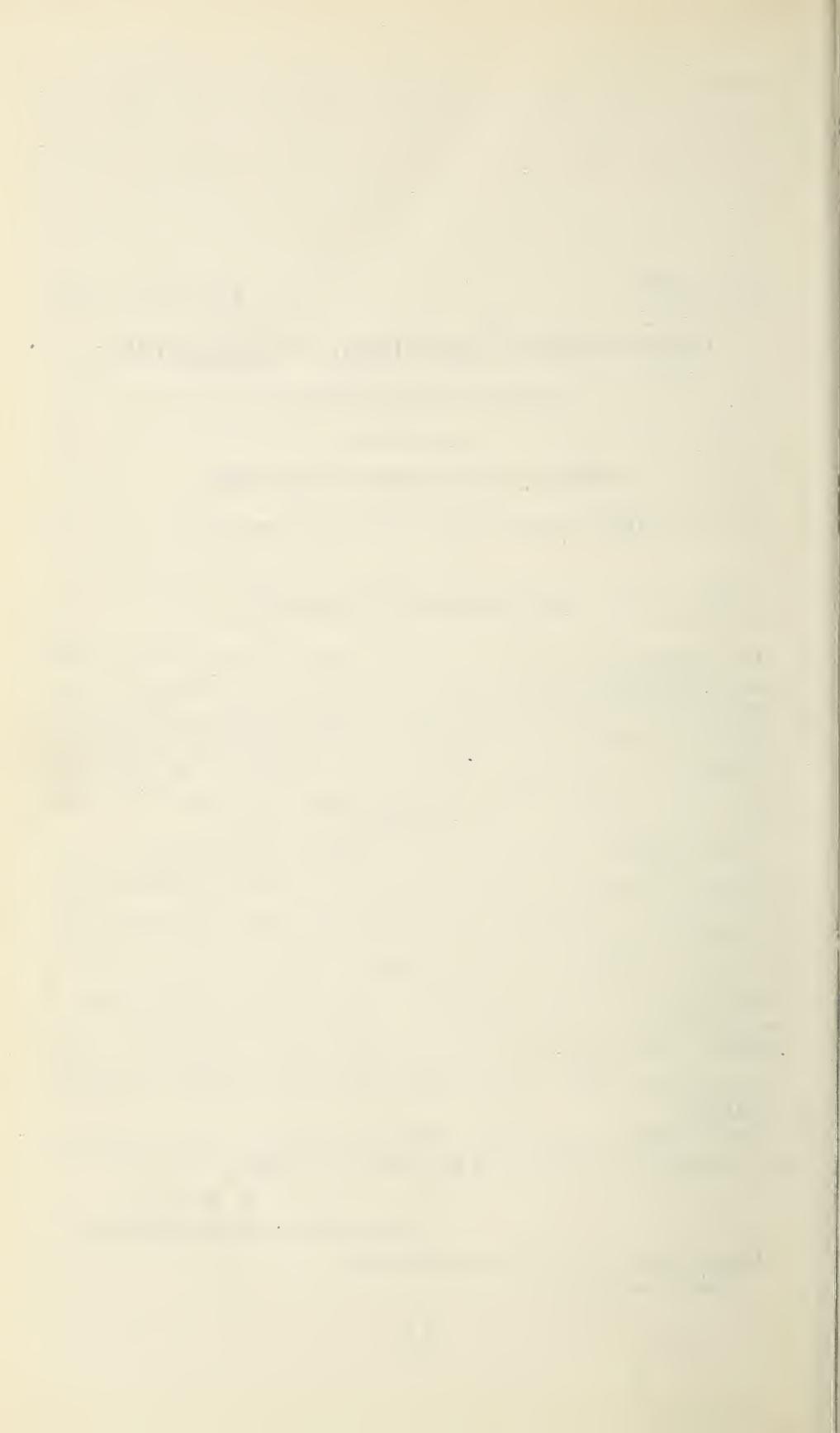
On November 15, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1913.

77868°—No. 2249—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2250.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On November 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred W. Hinz and William F. Hinz, copartners, trading and doing business under and by the name of F. W. Hinz & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said defendants on August 26, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky of a quantity of so-called Mocha and Java coffee which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Hinz's Eagle Brand Mocha & Java Coffee is the only coffee. F. W. Hinz & Son. Cincinnati, O. This Coffee is our own private blend of highest grade coffees grown."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that each package contained 16 ounces of coffee, and tended to show that the blend was composed of about one-third Bourbon Santos and two-thirds Dutch East Indian, probably Java; also that the coffee used as Mocha was all or part Bourbon Santos. If any Mocha whatever was used in the blend it was in such small quantity as to have no effect upon it. The percentage of Java was greater than that of the other coffee used in the blend. The coffee used in place of Mocha and the Dutch East Indian coffee were neither the highest grade of that coffee grown. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand set forth above bore statements regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statements were false, misleading, and deceptive, in that they purported and represented the product to be composed wholly of a mixture of Mocha and Java coffee, and to be a blend of the highest grade coffees grown, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product contained practically no Mocha coffee and consisted principally of Bourbon Santos and Dutch East Indian (probably Java) coffees, and the coffees so entering into the composition of the product did not make the same a blend of the highest grade of coffees grown. Misbranding was alleged for the

further reason that the product was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was composed of a mixture of Mocha and Java coffees and consisted of a blend of the highest grade coffees grown, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained only a very small amount, if any, of Mocha coffee, and was composed principally of Bourbon Santos and Dutch East Indian (probably Java) coffees, and was not a blend of the highest grade coffees grown.

On November 13, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$14.35.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25, 1913.*

2250

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 2001 TO 2250.¹

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 3); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 7); Drugs (p. 8).]

FOODS.

N. J. No.	N. J. No.
Almond extract. (<i>See Extract, Almond.</i>)	Cassia extract. (<i>See Extract, Cassia.</i>)
Anchor & Empire brand flour:	Catsup. (<i>See Tomato ketchup.</i>)
Shawnee Milling Co..... 2240	Cheese:
Apple chops:	Zucca & Co..... 2057
Thompson, Arthur J., Co..... 2126	Cherry jelly, Wild. (<i>See Jelly, Cherry, Wild.</i>)
Apple vinegar compound:	Chocolate caramel sticks (candy):
Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co..... 2158	Johnston, Robert A., Co..... 2084
(Arrowroot) Sunshine Suffolk biscuit:	Chocolates, Ghirardelli's Italian:
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co..... 2053	Ghirardelli Co..... 2238
Bantams, Candy:	Chops, Apple:
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co..... 2118	Thompson, Arthur J., Co..... 2126
Beans:	Cider vinegar. (<i>See Vinegar.</i>)
Aylesbury Mercantile Co..... 2177	Cigars, Candy:
Moore, A. R..... 2177	Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co..... 2172
Sterling, W. H..... 2177	Coon faces (candy):
United States Canning Co..... 2177	Ziegler, George, Co..... 2100
Biscuit (arrowroot), Sunshine Suffolk:	Corn:
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co..... 2053	McManus-Heryer Brokerage Co..... 2209
Blackberries:	Corn, Cracked:
Dunaway, H. E..... 2161	Ohio Hay & Grain Co..... 2168
Blood orange extract. (<i>See Extract, Orange, Blood.</i>)	Corn, Sugar:
Candy bantams:	Atlantic Canning Co..... 2134
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co..... 2118	Corn meal:
Candy, Chocolate caramel sticks:	Hopper, McGaw & Co..... 2189
Johnston, Robert A., Co..... 2084	Corn and oats:
Candy cigars:	Ohio Hay & Grain Co..... 2168
Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co..... 2172	Cracked corn. (<i>See Corn, Cracked.</i>)
Candy, Coon faces:	Cream:
Ziegler, George, Co..... 2100	Richardson, Beebe Co..... 2064
Candy, Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates:	Delmore maples, Phoenix brand (candy):
Ghirardelli Co..... 2238	Reinhart & Newton Co..... 2211
Candy, Honey maples:	Desiccated eggs. (<i>See Eggs, Desiccated.</i>)
Brown, Frank D..... 2055	Dixie sweet syrup:
Sauerston & Brown..... 2055	Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)..... 2203
Candy, Lukoumia:	Dried eggs. (<i>See Eggs, Dried.</i>)
Marcoupoulou, A..... 2076	Drip sirup. (<i>See Sirup.</i>)
Marcoupulos, A..... 2076	Eggs:
Candy, Lukum:	Redman, Nicholas T..... 2247
Greek Product Importing Co..... 2070	Eggs, Desiccated:
Syra Lukum Co..... 2070	Meyer, H..... 2086
Candy, Peerless cigars:	Eggs, Dried:
Ziegler, George, Co..... 2099	Weaver, C. H., & Co..... 2131
Candy, Phoenix brand Delmore maples:	Eggs, Evaporated:
Reinhart & Newton Co..... 2211	Kilbourne, L. Bernard..... 2105, 2107, 2110
Candy, Phoenix brand maplettes:	Weaver, C. H., & Co..... 2105, 2107, 2110
Reinhart & Newton Co..... 2208	Eggs, Frozen:
Candy, Pineapple slices:	Greenwich Egg Co..... 2215
Reinhart & Newton Co..... 2192	Evaporated eggs. (<i>See Eggs, Evaporated.</i>)
	Evaporated milk. (<i>See Milk, Evaporated.</i>)
	Extract, Almond:
	Royal Remedy & Extract Co..... 2143

¹ For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; 1001-2000, see Notice of Judgment 2000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.

FOODS—Continued.

Extract, Cassia:	N. J. No.	Extract, Violet—Continued.	N. J. No.
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2146
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2146
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:		Extract, Wintergreen:	
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2242
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	Mayer, Emil I.....	2242
Extract, Jamaica ginger. (See Extract, Ginger, Jamaica.)		Fassett's golden drip syrup, cane flavor:	
Extract, Lemon:		Farrell & Co.....	2165
Blumenthal Bros.....	2047	Feeds, Corn and oats:	
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168
Haynor Mfg. Co.....	2103	Feeds, Cracked corn:	
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.....	2065	Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168
McNeil & Higgins Co.....	2108	Feeds, Oats, No. 2 mixed:	
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	City Hay & Grain Co.....	2171
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.....	2143	Feeds, Royal:	
Western Buyers Association.....	2248	Southern Fiber Co.....	2114
Extract, Lemon peel:		Feeds, Schumacher special horse:	
Hickok, John N., & Son.....	2135	Matthews, George B., & Son.....	2077
Extract, Nutmeg:		Quaker Oats Co.....	2077
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2244	Figs:	
Fowler, J. E., Co.....	2112	Armas Fillipachi & Co.....	2157
Mayer, Emil I.....	2244	Ohio Bkg. Co.....	2087
Extract, Orange:		Virginia Fruit & Produce Co.....	2157
American Products Co.....	2200	Fish. (See Flat lake fish; Herring; White fish.)	
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2243	Flat lake fish:	
Hickok, John N., & Son.....	2135	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.....	2063
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.....	2065	Flavor. (See Extract.)	
Mayer, Emil I.....	2243	Flour, Anchor and Empire brand:	
Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2200	Shawnee Milling Co.....	2240
Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2200	Flour, Graham:	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.....	2143	Allen & Wheeler Co.....	2132
Extract, Orange, Blood:		Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.)	
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2243	Fruit juice:	
Mayer, Emil I.....	2243	Daggett, F. L., Co.....	2071
Extract, Peppermint:		Gelatin:	
American Products Co.....	2146	St. Louis Glue Manufacturing Co.....	2062
Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2146	Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates:	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2146	Ghirardelli Co.....	2238
Stern, Moses R.....	2116	Ginger extract, Jamaica. (See Extract, Ginger, Jamaica.)	
Weideman Co.....	2094	Golden drip syrup, cane flavor:	
Extract, Pistachio:		Farrell & Co.....	2165
American Products Co.....	2146	Graham flour. (See Flour, Graham.)	
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	Grenadin syrup:	
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2201
Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2146	Herring:	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2146	Delaware & Atlantic Fishing Co.....	2079
Extract, Vanilla:		Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.....	2063
American Products Co.....	2145	Pickert, L., Fish Co.....	2164
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	Honey maples (candy):	
Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2237	Brown, Frank D.....	2055
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)	2194	Sauerston & Brown.....	2055
French, James M.....	2237	Italian chocolates, Ghirardelli's:	
Hickok, John N., & Son.....	2135	Ghirardelli Co.....	2238
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.....	2065	Jamaica ginger extract. (See Extract, Ginger, Jamaica.)	
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	Jelly, Cherry, Wild:	
Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2145	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2145	Jelly, Lemon:	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.....	2143	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.....	2198	Jelly, Orange:	
Van Duzer Co.....	2162	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	2130	Jelly, Peach:	
Extract, Violet:		Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
American Products Co.....	2146		

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.	Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Jelly, Raspberry:		Konaszewski, Katherine.....	2029
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Lamb, William S.....	2034
Jelly, Strawberry:		Lampe, Frederick.....	2153
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Larkham, George E.....	2037
Jelly, Vanilla:		Levine, Jacob.....	2030
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Litchnik, Harry.....	2035
Ketchup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)		Maine, Chester S.....	2030
Lemon extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Lemon.)		Minsk, H.....	2032
Lemon jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Lemon.)		Minsk, J.....	2033
Lemon peel extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Lemon peel.)		Murray, Patrick.....	2031
Lukoumia (candy):		Partelo, F. Mason.....	2013
Marcopoulou, A.....	2076	Rattner, Lemuel.....	2012
Marcoupulos, A.....	2076	Reader, Frederick G.....	2038
Lukum (candy):		Reinkensmeyer, Christian.....	2152
Greek Product Importing Co.....	2070	St. Louis Dairy Co.....	2051
Syra Lukum Co.....	2070	Schweirjohn, Anton.....	2151
Malt saccharine:		Sekinsky, Isaac.....	2010
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.).....	2195	Selzer, L.....	2009
Maple sugar syrup, Wedding breakfast cane and:		Soloway, Harry.....	2011
Farrell & Co.....	2205	Thompson, J. E.....	2007
Maples, Phoenix brand Delmore (candy):		Tyler, Charles E.....	2092
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211	Wikl, Michael A.....	2068
Maplettes, Phoenix brand (candy):		Wilson, William I.....	2041
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2208	Winstein, Samuel.....	2008
Meal. (<i>See</i> Corn meal.)		Zitron, Alter.....	2219
Meat sauce and salad dressing:		Milk, Evaporated:	
Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2104	Bernstein, Louis.....	2181
French, James M.....	2104	Bernstein, Morris.....	2181
Milk:		Boos, _____	2181
Albers, Theodore C.....	2155	Campbell & West.....	2181
Appley, Fred J.....	2218	Conybear, N. G., & Co.....	2181
Appley, James L.....	2001	Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co.....	2142
Bennett, Albert F.....	2004	Richardson, Beebe Co.....	2064
Bennett, Earl.....	2005	Mincemeat:	
Bernstein, Isaac.....	2006	Marvin, W. H., Co.....	2069
Boratz, Jake.....	2002	Molasses:	
Brown, J. F.....	2216	Gordon Syrup Co.....	2122
Burdick, Walter L.....	2003	Nutmeg extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Nutmeg.)	
Clark, Martin.....	2014	Oats, No. 2 mixed:	
Coats, George D.....	2019	City Hay & Grain Co.....	2171
Crandall, C. M.....	2018	Oats and corn:	
Davis, Harry.....	2020	Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168
Dorsey, Theodore B.....	2043	Oil, Olive. (<i>See</i> Olive oil.)	
Febus, Steve.....	2022	Olive oil:	
Fischer, Edward H.....	2042	_____	2102
Foote, Roger.....	2024	De Feo, Mike.....	2048
Fox, Jacob.....	2023	Derosa, Luigi.....	2046
Frink, John.....	2021	Fanara, Robert.....	2160
Froelke, Edward W.....	2040	Gengaro & Muselli.....	2159
Gebke, Ben.....	2156	Geremia Bros.....	2101
Gineritaman, Michael.....	2015	Guzzetto Bros.....	2081
Gitlin, Abraham.....	2025	Muselli, Cesare.....	2150
Gitlin, Samuel.....	2026	Pompeian Co.....	2121
Goldstein, Samuel.....	2027	Orange extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Orange.)	
Grawe, Bernard.....	2154	Orange extract, Blood. (<i>See</i> Extract, Or- ange, Blood.)	
Greenberg, Nathan.....	2017	Orange jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Orange.)	
Grey, James B.....	2016	Oysters:	
Himmelstein, F.....	2217	Bryant, John.....	2249
Huer, H. W.....	2044	Hayden, E. H.....	2113
Johnson, R. F.....	2039	Hewlett, Michael P.....	2190
Kenyon, C. H.....	2028	Lowden, George W., Co.....	2095
Kierle, Frank.....	2045	Twilley, William.....	2111

FOODS—Continued.

Pancake brand sirup:	N. J. No.	Sirup, Polar bear brand:	N. J. No.
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085	Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085
Paprika:		Sirup, Sorghum:	
Frank Tea & Spice Co.	2204	Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.	2080
Peach jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Peach.)		Sirup, Squirrel brand table:	
Peas:		Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co.	2231
Kokomo Canning Co.	2074	Roth, Adam, Grocery Co.	2231
Thorndike & Hix.	2050	Sirup, Wedding breakfast cane and maple	
Wabash Canning Co.	2175	sugar:	
Peerless cigars (candy):		Farrell & Co.	2205
Ziegler, George, Co.	2099	Sorghum sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Sorghum.)	
Pepper:		Spinach:	
Arbuckle Bros.	2078	Farren, J. S., & Co.	2206
Frank, Charles.	2098 (suppl. to 835)	Squirrel brand table sirup:	
Frank, Emil.	2098 (suppl. to 835)	Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co.	2231
Frank, Jacob.	2098 (suppl. to 835)	Roth, Adam, Grocery Co.	2231
Jewett Bros. & Jewett.	2078	Stock feed. (<i>See</i> Feeds)	
Peppermint extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Pepper-		Strawberries, Preserved:	
mint.)		Malcolm, J. B., & Co.	2163
Phoenix brand Delmore maples (candy):		Morey Mercantile Co.	2163
Reinhart & Newton Co.	2211	Strawberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Strawberry.)	
Phoenix brand maplettes (candy):		Succotash:	
Reinhart & Newton Co.	2208	Augusta Canning Co.	2212
Phoenix confections:		Sugar corn:	
Reinhart & Newton Co.	2192	Atlantic Canning Co.	2134
Pineapple slices (candy):		Sunshine Suffolk biscuit (arrowroot):	
Reinhart & Newton Co.	2192	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	2053
Pistachio extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Pistachio.)		Tomato ketchup:	
Plums:		Atlas Preserving Co. (Inc.)	2196
Oceana Canning Co.	2178	Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.	2187
Polar bear brand sirup:		Flaeus, E. C., Co.	2049
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085	McMechen Preserving Co.	2167
Preserved Strawberries. (<i>See</i> Strawberries,		Schwabacher Bros. & Co.	2148
Preserved.)		Van Lill, S. J., Co.	2176
Prunes:		Tomato pulp:	
Atlas Preserving Co.	2150	Cooke Shanawolf Co.	2214
Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.	2144	Crothersville Canning Co.	2233
Raspberries:		Gypsum Canning Co.	2119
Sanfacon, Florent.	2223	Knightstown Conserve Co.	2120, 2124
Raspberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Raspberry.)		Seymour Canning Co.	2233
Rice:		Tomato sauce:	
Talmage, John S., Co. (Ltd.)	2097	Da Prato, Angelo.	2127
Royal feed:		Tomatoes:	
Southern Fiber Co.	2114	Assau, W. F., Canning Co. (Inc.)	2197
Saccharine, Malt:		Berkman, Aaron.	2245
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)	2195	Farren, J. S., & Co. (Inc.)	2174
Salad dressing and meat sauce:		Roberts Bros.	2067, 2202
Durkee, E. R., & Co.	2104	Van Lill, S. J., Co.	2245
French, James M.	2104	Vanilla extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Vanilla.)	
Schumacher special horse feed:		Vanilla jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Vanilla.)	
Matthews, George B., & Son.	2077	Vinegar:	
Quaker Oats Co.	2077	Central City Pickle Co.	2220, 2236
Sirup, Dixie sweet:		Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co.	2185
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)	2203	Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co.	2093
Sirup, Golden drip, cane flavor:		Henning, William, Co.	2083
Farrell & Co.	2165	Place, M. H. & M. S.	2170
Sirup, Grenadin:		Schloss Crockery Co.	2061
Bettman-Johnson Co.	2201	Vinegar compound, Apple:	
Sirup, Maple, Dixie sweet:		Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.	2158
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)	2203	Violet extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Violet.)	
Sirup, Pancake brand:		Wedding breakfast cane and maple sugar	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	2085	sirup:	

FOODS—Continued.

Wheat:	N. J. No.	N. J. No.
Lull, Charles R.....	2125	White fish:
Metzler, Claudius E.....	2125	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.....
Mueller, E. B., & Co.....	2125	2063 Wild cherry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)
		Wintergreen extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Wintergreen.)
		BEVERAGES.
Apricot cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Apricot.)	N. J. No.	
Atlas carbonated soda (beer):		
Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Dove brand beer:
Wheeling Specialty Co.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Gerst, William, Brewing Co.....
Beer:	2073	2227
Monumental Brewing Co.....	2073	Flowers, Fruits and, cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)
(Beer) Atlas carbonated soda:		Fruits and flowers cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)
Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Gin and orange, Honey:
Wheeling Specialty Co.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Furst Bros.....
Beer, Dove brand:		2239
Gerst, William, Brewing Co.....	2227	Grape juice:
Beer, Pilsener style:		Clarke, W. E., Co.....
Obermeyer & Liebmann.....	2229	2054
Blackberry cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Blackberry.)		Fredonia Wine Co.....
Brandy, Peach:		2054
Moys Bros.....	2066	Wilbur, Henry T.....
Burgundy wine. (<i>See</i> Wine, Burgundy.)		2054
Carbonated soda, Atlas (beer):		Wilbur, Katherine C.....
Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Honey, gin and orange:
Wheeling Specialty Co.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Furst Bros.....
Cherry, Wild, phosphate:		2239
Spencer, L. G.....	2115	Kummel:
Thompson Phosphate Co.....	2115	Mihalovitch Co.....
Chicory:		2138
Muller, E. B., & Co.....	2058	La Margarita en Loeches water:
Chicory and coffee compound:		Schirer, Henry.....
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.....	2180	2173
Claret wine. (<i>See</i> Wine, Claret.)		Malt tonic:
Cocoa, Phillips' digestible:		Coburg, John L.....
Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co.....	2186	2235
Coffee:		Monopole vodka. (<i>See</i> Vodka, Monopole.)
Aragon Coffee Co.....	2179	Orange, Honey, gin and:
Arndt, Christian.....	2128	Furst Bros.....
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.....	2210	2239
Harrison, John W.....	2179	Peach brandy. (<i>See</i> Brandy, Peach.)
Hinz, F. W., & Son.....	2250	Phillips' digestible cocoa:
Ouerbacher Coffee Co.....	2128	Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co.....
Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co.....	2128	2186
Stoffregan, Charles.....	2128	Phosphate, Cherry, Wild:
Coffee and chicory compound:		Spencer, L. G.....
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.....	2180	2115
Cordial, Apricot:		Thompson Phosphate Co.....
Bastheim, A.....	2089	2115
Fisher, F. V.....	2089	Pilsner style beer:
Gottstein, M. & K.....	2089	Obermeyer & Liebmann.....
Cordial, Blackberry:		2229
Bastheim, A.....	2137	Shaco-Kaupy:
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2221	Angell, S. H., & Co.....
Bluthenthal & Bickart (Inc.)	2193	2139
Fisher, F. V.....	2137	Craven, McDonough.....
Gottstein, M. & K.....	2137	2139
Hollander, Frances.....	2060	Sirup, Tamarind:
Cordial, Fruits and flowers:		Finora & Co.....
Weideman Co.....	2094	2052
Crazy Mineral water:		Soda, Atlas carbonated (beer):
Crazy Wells Water Co.....	2224	Bachman, H. E.....
		2182, 2183, 2184
		Wheeling Specialty Co.....
		2182, 2183, 2184
		Tamarind sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Tamarind.)
		Tonic, Malt:
		Coburg, John L.....
		2235
		Vodka:
		Katz, L. B.....
		2225
		Russian Monopole Co.....
		2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234
		Vodka, Monopole:
		Fulton Extract & Cordial Works.....
		2166
		Water, Crazy mineral:
		Crazy Wells Water Co.....
		2224
		Water, La Margarita en Loeches:
		Schirer, Henry.....
		2173
		Wine, Burgundy:
		Schlesinger & Bender (Inc.).....
		2096
		Wine, Claret:
		French-American Wine Co.....
		2086

DRUGS.

	N. J. No.	N. J. No.	
Acetanilid tablets:		Nitroglycerin tablets—Continued.	
Case, Ensley J.....	2188	Case, George W.....	2188
Case, George W.....	2188	Milliken, John T., & Co.....	2059
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2188	Sutliff & Case Co.....	2188
Weinkauff, Jacob.....	2188	Weinkauff, Jacob.....	2188
Beef, wine, and coca:		Nux vomica tablets:	
Case, Ensley J.....	2213	Case, Ensley J.....	2191
Case, G. W.....	2213	Case, G. W.....	2191
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213	Sutliff & Case Co.....	2191
Weinkauff, J.....	2213	Weinkauff, J.....	2191
Belladonna leaves:		Oil, Cajuput:	
Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.....	2091	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	2147
Bennett's, Dr., wonder oil:		Oil, Cassia:	
Bennett Medicine Co.....	2106	Rockhill & Victor.....	2072
(Bitters) Fernet-L-Branca:		Victor, Carl L.....	2072
Cordial-Panna Co.....	2075	Oil, Lavender flowers:	
Bitters, Hamburg stomach:		Horner, James B.....	2129
Weideman Co.....	2094	Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2133
Bitters, Lithhauer stomach:		Oil, Linseed:	
Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207	Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.....	2149
Bitters, Pale orange:		Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.....	2149
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2199	Oil, Rosemary flowers:	
Bitters, Pepsin magen:		Horner, James B.....	2141
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2222	Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2123
Blackberry flavored juice:		Oil, Sassafras:	
Mihalovitch Co.....	2056	Ungerer & Co.....	2136
Cajuput oil:		Orange bitters, Pale:	
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	2147	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2199
Cassia oil:		Pale orange bitters:	
Rockhill & Victor.....	2072	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2199
Victor, Carl L.....	2072	Pepsin magen bitters:	
Coca, Beef, wine and:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2222
Case, Ensley J.....	2213	Pusheck's, Dr., Cold push treatment No. 12:	
Case, G. W.....	2213	Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213	Red dragon seltzer:	
Weinkauff, J.....	2213	Asquith, George D.....	2246
Cold push treatment No. 12, Dr. Pusheck's:		Rosemary flowers oil:	
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117	Horner, James B.....	2141
Essence, Jamaica ginger:		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2123
Farris, W. S.....	2169	Sassafras oil:	
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169	Ungerer & Co.....	2136
Fernet-L-Branca (bitters):		Seltzer, Red dragon:	
Cordial-Panna Co.....	2075	Asquith, George D.....	2246
Ginger, Jamaica, essence:		Stomach bitters, Hamburg:	
Farris, W. S.....	2169	Weideman Co.....	2094
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169	Stomach bitters, Lithhauer:	
Hamburg stomach bitters:		Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207
Weideman Co.....	2094	Stramonium leaves:	
Jamaica ginger essence. (See Ginger, Ja-		Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.....	2090
maica, essence.)		Turpentine:	
Lavender flowers oil:		U. S. Turpentine & Linseed Oil Co.....	2109
Horner, James B.....	2129	Wine and coca, Beef:	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2133	Case, Ensley J.....	2213
Linseed oil:		Case, G. W.....	2213
Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.....	2149	Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213
Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.....	2149	Weinkauff, J.....	2213
Lithhauer stomach bitters:		Witch-hazel:	
Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207	Tunkhannock Distilling Co.....	2140
Nitroglycerin tablets:		Wonder oil, Dr. Bennett's:	
Case, Ensley J.....	2188	Bennett Medicine Co.....	2106

(B)





